Regd. No. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXII NO. 68 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1944 — Price: 2 Annas

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# Russians Force Bug River And Reach Dniester

## Break Into Vinnitsa: Kremenets Captured

MOSCOW, March 18.

The Russians have forced the river Bug, north-west of Vinnitsa, says Saturday's Soviet communique. They have also reached the Dniester.

*REDS BREAK INTO VINNITSA*

**According to German admission Soviet forces have broken into Vinnitsa, an important town on Marshal von Manstein's flank.**

*KREMENETS CAPTURED*

MOSCOW, March 19:—The Russians have captured Kremenets, said Marshal Stalin in an order of the day to-night.

**MORE SOVIET GAINS**

The Soviet communique says: "During March 18, west and south-west of Dubno our troops continued to develop their offensive and captured more than fifty inhabited localities.

North-west of Vinnitsa our troops, continuing their offensive forced the Southern Bug and breaking through powerful enemy defences occupied a number of strongly fortified resistance points.

Troops of the First Ukrainian Front today captured the railway junction and important enemy defence centre of Zehmerink.

South-west of Uman, our troops emerged on the Dnlester, occupied town of Yampol and a further 100 inhabited localities including the railway station of Rudnitsa.

Troops of the second Ukrainian front, occupied the important railway centre of Pomoshchnaya.

In the Nikolaev direction our troops captured the station of Ktulyarovo.

Other units captured several inhabited localities and the railway station of Kotlyarovo, situated 15 kilometres from Nikolaev.

A special announcement says: "Forces under the command of Army General Malinovsky after breaking through the German defences in the Inguletz and until their emergence on the southern Bug from March 6 to March 16, have in fact virtually routed the German Sixth Army of Col. General Kolitz. The principal defeat was inflicted on the enemy during the period from March 13 to 16.

During that period our troops took prisoner 13,859 German officers and men, and killed and left on our territory 36,800 men.

*FIFTY KILLED IN FR. TRAIN MISHAP*

*LONDON, March 18: The Vichy radio said "About fifty people were killed when the Bordeaux-Paris Express was derailed at 01.30 hours today in Chatellerault. The accident was due to negligence.—Reuter.*

## PLANES DROP FOOD FOR GURKHAS

### Isolated On Hangman's Hill From Main Body Of Indian Assault Force

LONDON, March 18.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Fifth Army: German resistance in Cassino was on Saturday night reduced to two strong points each of about six houses—on the western edge of the town.

After clearing dozens of mines Gen. Clark's men have partially completed the approaches to and the bridge over the Rapido River and the highway is now open for traffic.

Supplies of food water and ammunition were dropped by air to a party of Gurkha troops isolated on a nearby hill this afternoon after porters had been unable to reach and mortar fire.

CASSINO FRONT, March 18.

(From the A. P. I. Special Correspondent)

The interest of Indian troops fighting on the hills north-west of bomb-razed Cassino is focussed on Hangman's Hill where Gurkhas isolated from the main body of the Indian assault force for the last 48 hours are sturdily holding this 1,400-foot strategic height. The full story is not yet known because direct communication with the Gurkhas has been difficult to establish.

Scant information from indirect sources indicates that elements of Gurkhas gained the height in the initial push on Wednesday night crawling and creeping round the precipitous rocks bristling with German machine-gun nests. On the following night more Gurkhas joined their comrades fighting their way up. Outwitting the Germans an Indian column got supplies to the Gurkhas after a hazardous journey last night and further supplies of ammunition and food were dropped by parachutes this afternoon. I watched planes with loads of supplies tied to their wings go in waves over Hangman's Hill and release red, black and white parachutes.

Down in the town German snipers are still busy. The New Zealanders have pushed beyond the railway station area where they have established another bridge over the Rapido. Some more prisoners have been taken.

*A number of civilians who had come to our lines from the Cassino area stated that the Germans are manning the spur of Monte Cassino Abbey in great strength. They relate pitiable tales of food shortage in Cassino owing to a state of siege and German plundering.*

**HERO OF CASTLE HILL**

Castle Hill at the northern entrance to Cassino fell to the big Scottish Sergeant M. Massie whom I met a few hours after he had left this town of debris and death.—Reuter.

**Three Jap Bases Bombed**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Three bases in the Kurile islands in the North-west Pacific were bombed six times on March 16 and 17, says a 'communique' from Admiral Chester Nimitz. The bases were Paramushiru, where Japan's main bulwark in the North Pacific; Shimushu, a small island between Paramushiru and the mainland; and Matsuwa.

The 'communique' also reports attacks by United States bombers on four Japanese-held 'Atolls' in the Eastern Marshalls and two points in the Carolines (Central Pacific).

**TWO U. S. SUBMARINES LOST**

Two American submarines are overdue and must be presumed lost—the 'Capelin' of 1,525 tons and the 'Scul-pin' of 1,475 tons, each of which carried a crew of about 75. A Navy Department 'communique' says it is presumed the losses occurred in the Pacific. This brings the total of American submarine losses since Pearl Harbour to 22.—Reuter

**IMPHAL AREA BOMBED**

NEW DELHI, March 19.

On March 16 several enemy aircraft attacked the Imphal area, says a Press "communique". Casualties were very slight and damage negligible, except to two temples which were destroyed.

One enemy aircraft was brought down by our fighters without loss to us.

A few enemy raiders were again over the Imphal area on March 17. Bombs were dropped and there were some casualties.—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

**POPE'S HEALTH**

LONDON, March 19: The Paris radio said to-night: "The Pope's health has given rise to considerable anxiety among his entourage during the past few days."—Reuter.

## GOVT. MUST HELP INDUSTRIES

### Manufacturers' Plea For Allotments Of Rs. 10 Crores

NAGPUR, March 18.

In the All-India manufacturers' Conference the main resolution relating to the industrial policy of Government was moved by Mr. Sakalchand G. Shah.

The resolution deplored Government's policy in not encouraging any largescale industry in spite of the war, and stated that this policy had led to the recent tragic conditions in Bengal on account of the growth of population, the decrease of purchasing power, the lack of economic security to the average citizen and the low level of the average 'per capita' income in India compared to that in the United Kingdom or America.

The resolution urges Government to announce a policy of immediate and rapid industrialisation, recommends to that end the formation of a department of industries with a full time member of Government at its head with an adequate staff and similar departments in the provinces, the allotment of ten crores of rupees to help entrepreneurs who might be willing to undertake new industrial schemes, and the appointment of predominantly non-official committee including some "authors of what is known as the 'Fifteen-year-plan'" to recommend schemes and in general to help to raise new industries.

Mr. Shah said that the shipping industry purchased machinery in England worth Rs. 70 lakhs but it was rotting there because Government did not give facilities for export. Production of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry, started more than 30 years ago, was no more than one and a half million tons.

Concluding, Mr. Shah advised industrialists not to wait for co-operation from Government but start industries, whatever the consequences.

Dr. Jariwala, seconding the resolution, said that the development of the road system should follow the industrialisation of India, for development of roads at this stage would merely help the foreign manufacturer by giving him facilities to extend his markets.

The resolution was passed with a minor amendment.

The conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

**AMELIORATING LOT OF LABOUR**

NAGPUR March 19.

This morning's session of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation was devoted mainly to subjects concerning the provinces of C. P. and Berar. R. K. D. Guha, Director of Industries, C. P. and Berar Government, read a paper on industrial possibilities in the province.

The Conference passed the following resolution on Labour:

"With a view to improving the social and economic conditions of labour, this Conference recommends the introduction of schemes like Provident Fund with contribution from employers; annual holidays with pay; cost-price provision shops and canteens; co-operative credit societies; free medical aid; housing; technical education; and profit sharing and production bonuses".—A. P.

## *2,000- BOMBER RAID ON NAZI EUROPE*

LONDON, March 18.

From Reuter's special correspondent with the British-based air assault forces—A United States air fleet of 1.500 to 2.000 planes—'Flying Fortresses,' 'Liberators' and long-range fighters—swept into Germany on Saturday—third time in daylight in four days—to keep going the Allies' two-way and round-the-clock aerial onslaught against Hitler's Europe. This invasion of the Continent by bombers from Britain and from the Middle East by to-night had been in progress for more than 60 hours.

Aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command were over Germany on Saturday night with Frankfurt as the main objective.

A 'communique' said: "Military targets at Oberpfoffenhoffen, Lechfeld Landsberg, Friedrichshafen and Augsberg in South Germany were attacked to-day by 'Flying Fortresses' and 'Liberators' of the 8th Air Force in very great strength.

Forty-three of our bombers and 10 fighters are missing.

British rocket guns have been in action for three years are now being operated on several battlefronts and are in production in America. These facts were officially disclosed by the War Office to-day.

**LEAFLETS RAID BERLIN**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—American bombers in their daylight raids on Berlin dropped not only bombs but also leaflets urging the German people to repudiate their Nazi leaders, the Office of War Information disclosed. The leaflets emphasized the growing American bombing strength. They said: "The truth is Hitler's war has enslaved the German people. The Germans must toil like slaves for Hitler's war. Peace would end this slavery." The leaflets recalled President Roosevelt's statement that the United Nations do not intend to enslave the German people.

**LIGHTNING STROKES CASUALTIES**

WARDHA March 16: Two persons died and three others in a marriage procession seriously injured as a result of lightning strokes last night near the village of Kharangana. A rainstorm which broke over Wardha and the mofussil damaged buildings and uprooted trees and disturbed electric lighting and communications for some time.—A. P.

CAIRO, March 19.

Sir S. Sarma who has completed a lecture tour of the United States left Cairo to-day for India.—Reuter.

Mr. Mashrique Alleges:

## JINNAH 'IN A FURY' IS AGAINST UNITY

### Quaid-e-Azam's Refutation: "I Have Repeatedly Made My Position Clear"

LAHORE, March 19.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League has released for publication the following letter addressed by him to Alama Mashrique, the Khaksar leader:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th of March late last night, and I regret very much indeed to note that you have thought fit to accuse me for having caused the breach between the Khaksars and the Muslim League and further you convey and insinuate that I am, to use your own expression, "in my fury" opposed to Hindu-Muslim understanding under any circumstances. There is no truth whatsoever in these allegations that you make against me, and you should know that there is no justification for it. I have repeatedly made my position clear by my statements and speeches that have been broadcast in the press.

However, as you say you are open to conviction, may I draw your attention to the fact that now, the All-India Muslim League has appointed a Committee of Action, in whom are vested all the powers of organising the Muslim League, and request you to get in touch with the chairman Nawab Mahamed Ismail Khan, whose address is Mustafa Castle, Meerut, U. P., or the convener Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan whose address is, 8 B, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi as they are free from accusations and reflections that you have cast on me both in this letter under reply and by your previous writings and statements that you have issued to the press heretofore; and I hope that in that atmosphere they may be able to convince you that the policy and the principles and the programme of the League are in the best interest of Muslim India. I am informed that the full Committee of Action is going to meet at Delhi on the 25th instant. I am releasing this letter to the press as I notice that you have already published yours without waiting for my reply.

**MR. MASHRIQUE'S LETTER**

The following is the text of Mr. Mashrique's letter to Mr Jinnah:—

"I have learnt just this minute that you are in Lahore and attending some occasion. Events of the past some months have made you cause a breach between the Khaksars and the Muslim League and I have yet to know if I am to blame for that. My conviction is that Mussalmans and Hindus must come to an understanding at this critical moment, in order to gain Pakistan as well as independence for India; but you in your fury are losing these precious moments amidst dispair and inaction.

I am open to conviction if you can convince me otherwise. You told Khaksars in Quetta that I should have written to you or met you if I thought you were mistaken. I have persistently written and do write again. I shall be pleased to meet you if you come to Ichhra, but if my humble invitation does not suit you I do not feel at all small if I come over to you.

Please let me know per bearer as I think we must come to an agreement. I hope you are well."—A. P.

**MASHRIQUI'S SECOND LETTER**

Following the exchange of letters during the first 24 hours between Mr. Jinnah and Allama Mashriqui on the possibility of an understanding between the two leaders Allama Mashriqui in the course of a second letter addressed to Mr. Jinnah this evening has offered to become a lieutenant of the League leader if he showed real action in the matter of Hindu-Muslim understanding or in getting Pakistan for the Mussalmans, and has asked him to reconsider his decision not to meet the Khaksar leader.

**TEXT OF LETTER**

The following is the text of the letter:—

My dear Jinnah, Your reply to my letter of last night received after much persuasion after 16 hours settles that I am not to blame for not meeting you for an understanding between the Mussalmans and the Hindus or even between the Mussalmans themselves. My assertion therefore that you made an attempt to cause the breach between the Khaksars and the Muslim League stands true. Please reconsider the position in which you have involved yourself by this refusal. I can assure you that the Khaksar is not against the Muslim League in spite of everything that has happened.

Your reference to the "Committee of Action" as having been given powers to organise the Muslim League is most amusing as this means that you consider Muslim League to be a disorganised body so far. I assure you that the disorganisation is solely due to your inaction and despair also it may add to the expectant sentiments you arouse at the shows you make in public and the high words you give to them. I can respectfully assure that the Mussalman public is tired of all this.

**WANTS TO BE LIEUTENANT**

I have asked you to reconsider your decision not to meet me, but I confess here that I shall be one of your lieutenants if you show real action As regards your "Committee of Action" I shall certainly give my best attention to it if it shows any action.

As a last word I can only say that if you as the Quaid-I-Azam of the Mussalmans of India do not show any real action in the matter of Hindu-Muslim understanding, or in getting Pakistan for the Mussalmans I shall be compelled to the conclusion that the Mussalmans of India must leave you alone and try their luck elsewhere.

With best expectations that I shall get a more prompt reply, I am &c.,

INAYATULLAH KHAN.

## ATLANTIC CHARTER AND GERMANY

### Churchill Takes Up Challenge

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. Churchill took up the challenge of 70 Socialist, Liberal and Independent M.P.'s who last week tabled a motion about his statement that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to Germany as a matter of right.

**The motion declares that such statements have brought "the Charter into disrepute, depressed the spirit of considerable sections of Allied populations stiffened the support of the peoples of enemy countries behind their leaders and are calculated to prolong the war and make peace difficult, if not impossible."**

Mr. Churchill, when asked to provide time to debate the motion, said that it was couched in hostile terms and therefore bore the aspect of a vote of censure. Unless a substantial number supported the motion as a censure vote, it was unlikely that Government would give time for debate.

*"ATLANTIC CHARTER IS DEAD"*

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 19.

The weekly news magazine, "American Time", has devoted the first five columns today analysing the most recent writings of leading American correspondents and commentators who have begun to warn the American people that "the Atlantic Charter is dead and that the Administration's persistent inability to formulate foreign policy was based on fourth term politics."

Dorothy Thompson wrote: "If we enter Europe without a plan while Soviets have a clear one in reserve, we stand to become caught in a situation for which we are completely unprepared."

## *BRITISH ALTRUISM RUN AMUCK!*

LONDON, March 19.—Referring to the heavy expenditure in India by the British and United States Governments for which there is no counterpart in the Indian Budget the city editor of the "News Chronicle" writes:

"This heavy expenditure of external Governments may have had certain unfortunate repercussions on Indian finances since they have encouraged inflation of currency and rise of prices, but they have, on the other hand, brought about very solid advantages. These will manifest themselves in years to come when India is able to convert her huge sterling credits into imports of machinery and other manufacturers from this country. These goods will go to India without any corresponding return of flow of goods to Britain. They will have been paid for by the expenditure in India which this country incurred during the war. These facts should be spread abroad more widely especially to the United States, where the myth of British imperialistic exploitation still flourishes. What makes the position all the more remarkable is that the hard and shrewd bargaining which preceded these financial arrangements and which has redounded so magnificently to India's advantage has been conducted by Englishmen working in the service of India. These somewhat quixotic agreements, which will probably cost Britain over one thousand million sterling, should certainly be entered to the credit of account of British Imperialism."—Reuter.

## *AIR BATTLE OVER LANDING STRIP*

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The first airfights over the landing strip recently established on centre of Japanese occupied North Burma resulted in R.A.F. "Spitfires" of the Tactical Air Force shooting down three fighters with one fighter probably destroyed and six others damaged. Another Jap fighter was destroyed by ground fire.

The first interception took place over the landing strip when about 30 Japanese fighters attempted to strafe one aircraft. The Spitfires were soon among them and when the squadron leader commanding this squadron shot one of them down, he brought the squadron's "bag" to the hundred mark.

One American airman who witnessed this battle said of the "Spitfires": "Those kits are terrific."—A. P.

# Planned Attack On North Burma

## Light On Secret Allied Troop Movements And Landing Of Airborne Force

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The landing of an airborne force in the centre of North Burma, and the 12 hours' building of an air strip capable of taking huge transport aircraft are part of an operation planned many months ago in New Delhi.

This plan, about which very little can yet be said, includes the disruption of the communications and supplies to the 18th Japanese Division opposing General Stilwell's forces in the Hukawng Valley.

The "crack" Japanese 18th "Singapore" division, already in a bad way militarily, attacked by General Stilwell from the front and threatened by Brig. Gen. Merill's men from the flank and rear, now has this airborne force established across its communications far in the rear.

**PLANNING OF CAMPAIGN**

The story starts last autumn, when the Supreme Allied Commander, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, held his first war conferences in New Delhi. It was at these talks that the whole campaign was planned and each General knew the role he had to play.

In the months which have followed, it was necessary to mislead the enemy as to the real position and Lord Mountbatten's intentions. Secrecy was so well maintained and the direction which our forces were to take was so well concealed that speculative forecasts about the campaign have been more than normally ill-informed. These stories must have added to the doubt that the enemy felt as to our intentions.

The first actions began in January. The opening move was made by the Allied air forces. One of the greatest advantages held by the Japanese in Burma is their good communications which enable them to concentrate their troops for attack or reinforce a threatened front. The destruction of these communications was an essential part of the plan and this task was entrusted to the British and American air forces of the Eastern Air Command under General Stratemeyer. Day and night our aircraft flew up and down the roads, railways and rivers—smashing bridges, destroying locomotives, burning trucks, and sinking river craft. It is now known that this action materially assisted in weakening the position of the Japanese forces opposing General Stilwell. Prisoners taken on this front in March were half-starved.

**JAP. AMBITIONS ON CALCUTTA**

It was for General Slim, of the 14th Army and General Christison, who commanded the 15th corps in the Arakan, to play the next part. Slowly, but steadily they put on pressure. It was known to the Allies that the Japanese were preparing to strike in that area a blow which would, they hoped, would carry them to Chittagong, to Calcutta, and to the heart of India. As the British pressure increased, the Japanese suddenly struck. It was a dangerous blow. Large forces penetrated to the rear and cut lines of communication. The British and Indian troops stood firm and then sent the Japanese reeling back with heavy loss.

But even that victory was only one stage in a co-ordinated campaign along a 700-miles front from Arakan to Ledo. While General Slim's men were breaking the Japanese offensive in the south, General Stilwell's American-trained Chinese troops were pressing steadily along the Ledo road. These two operations were known to the world—but few knew of what lay in between.

Forces of British and American troops were secretly moving.

And now has come the news of the landings deep in North Burma and of the consolidation there of an airfield far to the rear of the retreating Japanese.

*On Arakan Front*

*PATROL ACTIVITIES ON ALL SECTORS*

NEW DELHI, March 19.

During the 18th March, our patrols were active on all sectors of the Arakan front. On the Mayu range, further progress has been made both north and south of the Maungdaw—Buthidawng road. In the tunnels area, a Japanese attack on one of our positions was repulsed, says today's Allied war 'communique.'

West African troops are in contact with the enemy in the Kaladan and have inflicted casualties in a successful ambush.

In the Chin Hills on the 17th March, our troops attacked and broke into a Japanese position to the north of Tiddim. A large quantity of equipment was abandoned by the enemy.

In the Kabaw valley, the Japanese made several local attacks all of which were successfully beaten off at considerable cost to the enemy. Our casualties were light.

In air combats over the forward area two enemy aircraft were destroyed.—A. P.

*AMMU SWAMINATHAN RELEASED*

*VELLORE, March 18 After detention for over 13 months, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan and Manjubashini Subramanyam, detenue, were released this evening from the local woman's gaol. Only one more lady detenue, Muttimaluamma, is now in gaol.—A. P.*

## BRITAIN WARNS RUMANIA

### Break With Germany Now Lest You Lose Power As Independent Nation

LONDON, March 18: The B B C broadcasting a warning to Rumania after the news that the Russians have reached the Dniester.

"This news means for Rumania that the hour of defeat is striking", the warning said. "The myth of German 'protection' has been exposed together with the myth of German 'invincibility'. If she does not break with Germany at once Rumania will have lost her power to act as an independent nation. The whole Rumanian people must without an instant's delay face the realities of the situation in which they find themselves."

**RAILWAY TRAVEL**

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency issued the following announcement from Bucharest to-night Saturday: "In agreement with the Rumanian General Staff the direction of the Rumanian State Railways has allowed the inhabitants of Bessarabia, Bukovina and the districts of Dorboi and Bottochani Jassy and Baia to make railway of autobus journeys within their districts without permission. Inhabitants of Bessarabia and Bukovina can also travel into the interior of the country without a special permit and need for their return only an identity card."—Reuter.

**Stilwell's Troops Advance In N. Burma**

NEW DELHI, March 19.

General Stilwell's troops have completely cleared the Hukawng Valley of Japanese resistance, climaxing a 4 1/2 month campaign during which an estimated 4,000 Japanese were killed and approximately 1,800 square miles seized from the enemy, says a press note issued from General Stilwell's headquarters in India.

Chinese troops, supported by the tactical air force of the Eastern Air Command, are now attacking strategic Jambubum, narrow defile in one mountain range separating the Hukawng and Mogaung valleys.

In the Fort Hertz area, the enemy attempted assaults against British commanded forces on the Suprabum-Myitkyina road.—A. P.

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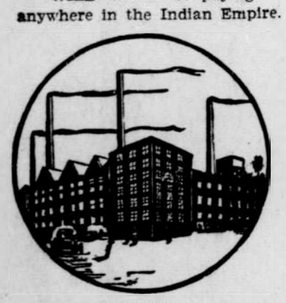

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## GOVT.'S OFFER TO JOURNALISTS

### Recruitment For Broadcast Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Air is getting ready to launch air-warfare as soon as new hundred kilowat transmitter is ready. For this purpose, additional staff for the Central News Organisation is being recruited. 88 additional posts are being created. This will be for the Far East and Mideast broadcasts, Indian political warfare Home and general programme talks.

Twenty-six of these posts are for Far East broadcasts, nine of each to carry salaries of Rs. 1,400 monthly. This includes English political warfare officer, talks officer, senior News Editor and six news-editors. Similarly, there will be an Indian political warfare officer, carrying a salary Rs. 900 monthly.

On reporting side, there will be two special representatives carrying a salary of nine to twelve hundred rupees monthly.

Enquiries also reveal that some poets in higher grade have not yet been advertised.

ALLAHABAD, March 18: The Oriental Society (Persian and Arabic Section) of the Allahabad University gave an address of welcome to the Iranian Cultural Mission last evening.


GO RACING—HELP THE WAR FUND

SPRING MEETING

5TH DAY—TUESDAY, 21ST, MARCH, -1944

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## I. L. O. TO HOLD CONFERENCE SESSION

### Office's Governing Body To Meet In London Dec. 16 To Fix Date, Place & Agenda, Phelan Announces

MONTREAL (ILO).—The Governing Body of the International Labour Office will meet in London December 16, it was announced by Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O., at the Office's headquarters here.

Principal points to be decided at the meeting, Mr. Phelan said, would be the date, place and agenda of a regular session of the International Labour Conference.

The decision to convene the Governing Body, he said, had been taken by its chairman, Carter Goodrich of New York, after consultation with the vice-chairmen.

"It is expected," Mr. Phelan said, "that the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference will define the steps to be taken by the United Nations to give effect to the social principles outlined in the Atlantic Charter. It takes its place among the series of conferences now being held or planned on post-war action, such as the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs and the meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration now being held at Atlantic City."

The London meeting of the Governing Body will be its first since it assembled in New York in October, 1941, at the time of the special session of the International Labour Conference which gave the I.L.O. a mandate to contribute to the establishment of a people's peace.

Normally the Body meets four times a year to supervise the work of the International Labour Office and to plan the agenda of the International Labour Conference. Except for the 1941 meeting, however, it has not met since February, 1940. During this period its functions have been discharged by an Emergency Committee which was set up in 1939 in anticipation that the outbreak of war would make it impossible for the Body to meet regularly. The last meeting of this Emergency Committee, which was re-established at New York in 1941, was held in London in April, 1942.

The Governing Body comprises 32 members, 16 representing Governments, eight representing the employers and eight representing labour. Eight of the Government representatives are chosen from the States which are of chief industrial importance.

The countries represented on the Body are the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Great Britain, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. Two seats are vacant.

### *Bombay Keraleeya Samaj*

The annual celebration of Bombay Keraleeya Samaj attracted a large gathering at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Karuven presided.

Mr. Vidyaraman, President of the Samaj extended a warm welcome to all those present.

Mrs. Karuven laid particular emphasis on the need for the Malayali women to come out to do social work. She referred to the activities of the Keraleeya Samaj and its beneficial work and she hoped that the Samaj would continue to make further strides in the service of the large number of Keraleeyas resident in Bombay, and in its efforts to reach succour to distressed Malabar.

After the Secretary of the Samaj had read the report Mr. P. M. Joseph gave a thought-provoking talk on "Healthy Living." He said the greatest need for happy living was mental relaxation and physical fitness.

Mr. C. B. Kumar then spoke on "Literature and Art in Life."

### Khoja Weddings

The wedding of Mr. Kassamally, son of Khan Bahadur and Mrs. G. A Dorsani of Calcutta, with Miss Rashida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ali Mahomed Karmally, was celebrated at Noor Baug on Sunday. On Friday at the same place Miss Mubarak, daughter of Khan Bahadur and Mrs. G. A. Dorsani, was married to Mr. Tajdin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hasan Ghulam Hussein Parpia.

### ASSESSORS' VERDICT IN TELANGKHEDI BOMB CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 18.

In Telangkhedi Bomb Case, the assessors gave a unanimous decision of "not guilty" against all sixteen accused. Judgment was reserved for March 27.

The charges against the accused were of forming conspiracy to kill officials by planting bombs at residences and clubs. One accused turned approver but disclaimed confession in open Court.

### TRAGEDY OF MEDICAL MAN AND NURSE

JUBBULPORE, March 19.

According to a Khandwa message Mr. Tarasnath, an aged medical practitioner, and a nurse were found dead in the doctor's house at Ujjain with roped tied round their necks.

The police suspect foul play.—United Press.

UJJAIN: Under the auspices of the Kalpavriksha Institute the 14th session of the All-India Spiritual Conference will be held at Ujjain from March 25 to 29.

### *ARRESTED FOR RESISTING SALE OF RICE*

TAMLUK, March 19.

A batch of Congress workers who resisted the sale of rice and paddy was arrested by the police near the village of Nandigram and sent for trial.—United Press.

### RANJI TROPHY

#### *N. I. C. A. SHINE IN 2nd INNINGS*

#### *Hafeez Unbeaten With 140*

**N. I. C. A. (1st Innings) 145**

**W. I. STATES (1st Innings) 254**

**N.I.C.A. (2nd Innings) (for 8) 265**

RAJKOT, March 19: The Northern India Cricket Association commenced its second innings this morning, the third day's play in the semi-final for the Ranji Trophy.

At lunch it scored 67 runs for the loss of two wickets.

It had made 154 runs for seven wickets at tea, Hafeez (batting) 85.

At the close of the day's play it had made 265 runs for 8 wickets. Hafeez batting 140 and Zafar batting 52.

SCORES:—

**N. I. C. A. (2nd Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mohamed Aslam, b. Akbar | 3 |
| Ashgar Ali, run out | 5 |
| Innayatullah, b. Jayantilal | 33 |
| Ram Prakash, l.b.w. Akber Khan | 2 |
| Md. Gulzar, c. Pratapral, b. Jayantilal | 5 |
| Khwaja Bashir, run out | 2 |
| Ahmed Khan, c. Saeed Ahmed B. Shantilal | 2 |
| Fazal Md., b. Akbar Khan | 11 |
| Hafeez (batting) | 140 |
| Sacar Ahmed (batting) | 52 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (for 8 wickets) | 265 |

### *BRIGHTER CRICKET FOR BRITAIN!*

#### *Select Committee's "Two Plans"*

LONDON, March 19.

Britain is planning brighter cricket. Recommendations for post-war county cricket were announced by a Select Committee to-day. They provide for two plans for the immediate resumption of county cricket, called the 'Emergency Scheme" and the "Rationalisation Scheme"; knock-out competition; no Sunday play, return to the six-ball over, introduction of new ball after 55 overs instead of after 200 runs, declaration at any time on the 1st day of a three-day match after a side has scored 300 runs; three-day matches when conditions become normal; no compulsory reduction or amalgamation of 1st class counties; every county to meet each other once or twice and play an equal number of matches, thus eliminating percentages in the championship and no timelimit cricket or innings restricted to number of overs. Counties will instruct captains and players that the policy is firstly a team shall aim for victory from the 1st ball and maintain an enterprising attitude until the last over, secondly players shall adopt a dynamic attitude towards the game, whether batting, bowling or fielding.

The report says that the main object of the emergency scheme is the revival of public interest and not winning of matches. It can put an operation at short notice and provides for regional cricket between two groups, North and South each divided into two regions culminating in a deciding match between the leaders of north and south to determine the Championship and challenge matches between the four regional leaders. Minor county players may under certain conditions appear with First Class counties who in the last two weeks of the 1st season will be encouraged to visit and play matches against the minor counties.—Reuter.

### BOMBAY AMATEUR BOXING FEDERATION

The following are office-bearers of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation: President: Mr. H. V. Pointon; Vice-President Sir Fredrick Stones; Honorary Secretary: Mr. A. E. Lomas; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. A. A. Brown

### Scheduled Castes' Demands

A meeting was held under the auspices of All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, Bombay Branch on Sunday evening in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. G. M. Jadhav to support the resolutions passed in the All-India Scheduled Castes Conference held at Cawnpore. Mr. S. B. Jadhav supporting the resolutions said that the Cawnpore resolutions were the only basis of the Scheduled Castes political demand as a separate and distinct element in the National Life of India. They must refuse to accept the allegation that Scheduled Castes people were against the complete independence for India. Concluding, he appealed to all members of the Scheduled Castes to present a united front under Dr. Ambedkar's lead.

### Our Beggar Friends

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala writes:—

"Praying to God and hammering a way" is a sound old proverb and one realises its forcefulness when after years of effort the Bombay Government and Municipality seem to have awakened to a sense of duty towards their city.

Our poor wandering beggar friends are at last going to be taken off the streets and placed into Homes and Work Houses where comfort, occupation and happiness awaits them. Beggar Legislation is on its way and very soon Bombay will be rid of the beggar nuisance.

Feeling that such a happy time would dawn for some of us, who are to-day rejoicing, a fund was started in 1938 called "The Beggars' Friend Fund". That Fund still stands and is waiting to get fat and ponderous. I appeal to all friends of the Bombay beggar, to forget who you are and what you are, lay aside your Nationality, your Politics, your aspiration your delusions and just for once be your ownselves and give of your best.

Donations however small or big will be most gratefully accepted by me. My address is Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.

JUBBULPORE, March 19: A gale, accompanied by rain and hail storm, passed over Jubbulpore District last night, dragging both standing and harvested winter crops.


CLERKS WANTED

Indian Army Corps of Clerks

There are splendid opportunities for keen educated men in the Indian Army Corps of Clerks. Canididates selected will be employed in a clerical capacity in Military Headquarters Offices, and will be enrolled as combatants with liability for General Service. On enrolment they will be promoted to the rank of Havildar Grade III.

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Ahmedabad, Panch Kuva.
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Khandwa, Military Barracks.

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Starring: DURGA KHOTE
Direction: Pt. ANAND KUMAR
DAVID KHURSHID.

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CHEERED BY FULL-HOUSES AT

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Daily: 4, 7, 10.

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MATINEE TOMORROW 1 p.m.

NAVYUG'S TALE OF TO-DAY

NAYA TARANA

SNEHPRABHA, JAIRAJ

7TH WEEK OF SUCCESS

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.

CENTRAL

MATINEE TOMORROW 1-15 p.m.

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

JAYASHREE, CHANDRAMOHAN

Daily: 4, 7, 10.
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Plans Open: 10 to 1 & 3 to 7 p.m.

28TH TRIUMPHANT WEEK

SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

13TH WEEK

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BHAKTARAJ

Director
JAYANT DESAI
AT
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And yet a Big draw

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HAMARI BAAT

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JAIRAJ

Produced by:
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

MAJESTIC

4, 7 and 10 p.m.

2ND WEEK
TO-MORROW MATINEE 1-45 p.m.

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"KURBANI"

Directed by RAM DARYANI

Co-starring: DURGA KHOTE VASANTEE, ISHWARLAL, KAUSHALYA.

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SURRENDRA
MEHTAB

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TOMORROW, MAT. AT 1 P.M.
See! Dance Queen
MUMTAZ SHANTI
in
BADALTI DUNIYA
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m.

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AT
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MAHIM
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Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino

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HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

Water Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara

THURSDAY!

SUN VALLEY SERENADE

Sonja Hennie, John Payne

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FRIDAY 24TH AT ROXY


# CITY WELCOMES IRANIAN CULTURAL MISSION

## Leader On Indo-Iranian Common Cultural Heritage: Impression Of His 12-Day Tour In N. India

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**Headed by His Excellency Ali Asghar Hikmat, the members of the Iranian Cultural Mission now touring India arrived in Bombay by Calcutta Mail this afternoon. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, the Iranian Consul in Bombay with his party, Mr. B. J. Wadia the vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. H. E. Butler, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. Nemazie, the Deputy-Sheriff, Bombay, Mr. Farrukhi, the Collector of Bombay, and the representatives of the Iranian Anjuman in Bombay, and the Anjuman of Iranian Muslims in Bombay.**

**LEADER OF THE MISSION**

Though looking a little travel-tired, H. E Ali Asghar Hikmat, the leader of the Mission presented a lively picture of beaming geniality, and alighting from the special salon of the train had a warm and hearty shake-hand with those who were waiting to welcome him on the station platform. Aged about 51 he has held important portfolios under the Government of Iran, and is at present a member of the National Assembly of Iran.

Accompanying him were Prof. Ibrahim Poure Daud and Prof. Rashid Yasami, both members of the Academy of Iran. The former is acknowledged as one of the most renowned poets of modern Iran. He was in India before, and is still connected with Shantiniketan.

After garlanding, the tourists were motored off to the Government House where they are staying as guests of honour to the Governor of Bombay. They will be leaving Bombay for Hyderabad on Tuesday.

**VISIT TO UNIVERSITY**

In the evening the members of the Mission visited the Bombay University. They were welcomed there by the vice-Chancellor and the Registrar who showed them round the Convocation Hall, the University Library and the University School of Economics and Sociology. Later on they were entertained to tea by the Vice-Chancellor.

**OBJECT OF THE MISSION**

In a statement to the press issued after the arrival of the mission in Bombay their leader said, the object of their mission was to draw closer together, the two great nations of Iran and India having racial and linguistic affinities and a common glorious heritage, thereby giving the world a lead in fellowship and harmony.

The leader stated that during the twelve days that the Mission had been in India they had visited the five most important educational and cultural centres of Northern India,—Delhi, Lahore, Aligarh Benares and Allahabad. They had seen universities at these centres, and had also visited the ancient monuments symbolizing the ancient cultural relations between India and Iran. At Sarnath they had seen the lotus-shaped capital of Asoka's column which had brought to their minds temples in the ruins of Iran and also reminded them of the famous Stupa of Nava Vihara in Balkh. In Delhi they had stood in solemn prayers by the tombs of saints, poets, historians and emperors most of whom were of Iranian origin. In Aligarh they had found the greatest Muslim Centre of learning in East Asia. They had also met there the famous educationist Dr. Amar Nath Jha. They had also visited the famous Hindu University of Benares. At Allahabad they had received an address of welcome from the Oriental Society at a spot where once flourished a Buddhist seat of learning. There they met the noted Muslim educationist Sir Ziauddin.

Their tour of all these places had given them a panoramic view of the stream of culture, which beginning from the pre-historic times had flown from Iran to India and back all through the misty centuries.

**LIKE TWO BROTHERS**

In conclusion the leader of the Mission stated.

"The Iranians and Indians are like two brothers, who, according to a Persian legend got separated, one going East and the other to the West, so much so that their posterity forgot all about each other and the only thing that remained in common between them were snatches of a family tune which they still played on their family flutes. It was through these tunes that after many generations, the families recognised each other and became united. So have we come to India to play on our flutes the age-old family song, so that, hearing it, our Indian cousins may recognise us as their own and may become reunited with us. This is the object of our cultural mission."

### RECEPTION BY IRAN LEAGUE AND IRANI ANJUMAN

#### Indo-Iranian Cultural Unity Recalled

The Parsis, too, have maintained cultural contacts with the Iranians in Iran. They have sent educational and medical missions to Iran and through the Iran League and its magazine are maintaining the link between the two great lands and their peoples for the last 14 years. Thus observed Sir Homi Mehta, while welcoming the members of the Iranian Cultural Mission in India, on behalf of the Iran League and the Irani Anjuman at a function held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening.

Continuing the President said:

I consider it a privilege and an honour to welcome our distinguished guests of the evening. For us who are Parsees, the visit of the Cultural Mission, is of double significance, as it recalls to our mind the distant echo of ancient Iran, which was at one time the home of our forefathers. Though we have settled down in India, for over a thousand years, and regard it as a proud privilege that we are part and parcel of this great land, still the name of Iran creates in us a nostalgia and a desire to know the country and the people better.

His Excellency, Mr. Ali Ashgar Hikmat, the leader of the Mission was the Educational Minister of Iran for some years and later the Minister of Justice. He has great interest in the educational movements going on in different parts of the world.

Prof. Poure Davoud has earned international fame as a student of comparative religions, and we are especially grateful to him for his beautiful translation of the Avesta into Persian, and the translation of the Holy Gathas which he has just completed.

Prof. Rashid-e-Yesemi is known all over Iran and beyond, for his valuable historical researches and his literary and poetical writings.

During the past, similar cultural missions from India have visited Iran. It will be remembered that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore visited Iran in 1934, and came away with such a glow of feeling for Iran and all it stood for, that at his academy at Shantiniketan he established a Chair for Iranian Culture.

We are, therefore, extremely glad that the present Mission is here to perpetuate that ancient tradition. We take this opportunity of sending through them a message of Goodwill to our Iranian brothers. We know and fully appreciate the efforts of the members of the present Mission in this behalf, and we offer them a hearty welcome to this country and wish them every success in their laudable efforts.

His Excellency Ali Ashgar Hikmat the leader of the mission and Educational Minister of Iran in the course of his speech said that he was very much moved by the warmth of the reception of the Parsis who originally belong to Iran. He reciprocated the feeling expressed by the members of Iran League and the Irani Anjuman He also expressed his great pleasure at meeting all his brethren, especially on the eve of the celebration of Jamshedi Nowroze.

**CULTURAL UNITY**

Prof. Rashid-e-Yesami, a poet and historical research scholar, in the course of his speech said that though this was his first visit to India, he had the pleasure and satisfaction of getting the acquaintance of the prominent members of the Iran League and the Irani Anjuman. He found distinct traces of architectures in some temples at Saranath, which were similar to the architectures found in fire temples at Iran which marked the identification of cultural unity of both the countries. He was extremely glad to know that they were working and labouring for the preservation and spreading of Iranian culture. He finally thanked the members of the Association for their kind reception

Prof. Poure Davoud said that he was sorry to hear of the death of a well-known friend of his Mr. Dinshaw Irani. While thanking the members of the League and the Irani Anjuman, he said that though this was his first visit it might not be the last and expressed his desire to frequent such visits.

### CITY JOURNALISTS TO MEET IRANIAN MISSION

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, city journalists will meet the Iranian Cultural Mission at 6-30 p.m. at the Journalists Club, Prospects Chamber Annexe. The meeting is open only to journalists.

### MORE ARRESTS FOR POLICE OFFICER'S MURDER

CAWNPORE, March 18: Three more persons have been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed Naqvi, a Sub-Inspector of Police in the village Burgaon, Bhognipur Police Station, bringing the total arrests to nine.—A. P.

## CITY AND SUBURBS

### TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 11, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 24, 1363
Parsi: Meher 18, 1313
Sunrise: 7-44 a.m., Sunset 7-48 p.m.
Hightide: 7-40, 21-14, Lowtide: 2-25, 14-08.
Municipal Corporation 2 p.m. (B. T.)

### To-day's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN: On "Art and Spirituality" by Dr. Trivikram and others at Mazdaznan Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. Mother Gloria will preside.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WORK GUILD: Meeting at the P.V.M. Gymkhana at 6 p.m. when Mr. A. S. Troilip will deliver a talk on "The Traffic Sense".

SHRI KRISHNA GITA PATHASHALA: Shri Kavishwar Buva will recite Hari Kirtan at Kolbhat Lane Bhatia Mahajanwadi on Kalbadevi Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ 77TH ANNIVERSARY 8 a.m. Divine Service by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar. 5-30 p.m. Readings from Christ's Sermon on the Mount in Marathi and 6-30 p.m. Divine Service by Rao Saheb V. S. Sohoni.

BOMBAY RETAIL FOUNTAINPEN AND STATIONARY SELLERS' ASSN.: Public meeting at 10 p.m. at Market Halai Dhoka Memon Jamatkhana Hall at Abdul Rehman Street, Near Crawford Market.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. J. C. Chatterji of Calcutta will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-45 p.m. on "Ahunavud Gatha."

A BENEFIT FILM SHOW: In aid of the Mangalore Cricket Club Matunga, the well-known New Theatres film "Adhikar" will be shown at the Novelty Theatre, Grant Road, at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 21.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING: Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Minerva Cinema—Lamington Road to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when short speeches will be delivered by Messrs. P. S. Guzder and J. B. Vatcha followed by Educational Films. Dr. A. S. Kalapesi will preside.

GOVT. FELLOWSHIP LECTURES: Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala will give four Government Fellowship Lectures in the Library Hall of the Institute 136 Apollo St., Fort, as under: Today (Monday) "Painted pottery of Iran of the prehistoric and historic periods"; Tuesday (28th) "Excavations at Susa and its environs; Wednesday (29th) "Political history of Iran, especially of Elam and western provinces; Thursday (30th) "Religious and commercial history of Iran."

The lectures are open to the public, and will commence at 6 p.m. (S. T.)


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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 19.

The following is the weather-chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 15th March 1944:

Allahabad 96 68 0; BOMBAY 85 70 0; Calcutta 96 60 0; Cawnpore 93 61 0; Cuttack 95 73 0; Darjeeling 58 45 0; Delhi 90 60 0.1; Dehra Dun 61 56 0; Jacobabad 92 59 0.2; Karachi 82 72 0; Lahore 87 55 0; Lucknow 95 63 0; Madras 87 73 0; Nagpur 91 64 0.3; Patna 95 71 0; Peshawar 84 54 0; Shillong 75 55 0; Simla 58 44 0.—A. P.

## *A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY*

*To reproach others with nothing, to reproach yourself of nothing, these are the two first steps towards wisdom.*

—John Morley.

The Bombay Chronicle

## FOOD SITUATION

The Government of India do not seem to have sufficiently profited by their sad experience of the last famine. From the speeches of their spokesmen in the Council of State during the last week's debate on the food situation one gathers the impression that they are relapsing into their old complacency, excessive optimism and desire to shift responsibility on to others for troubles due to their own blunders. The main lessons of the last famine, which has not yet entirely passed away, are that there ought to be considerably more production of food, more imports of food from abroad, if only as a reserve against emergencies, and sufficient centralising of the policy of procurement and distribution of transport. A good surplus in food supply, both through more production and more imports, is necessary not merely to cope with unexpected demand but also to combat the tendency to hoard, as few will hoard when they are likely to lose as a result of the surplus, controlled by Government, being thrown into the market so as to lower prices. More imports are necessary to replace those from Burma, to meet increased demand for the Army, and to ensure a sufficiently largely reserve. And sufficiently centralised control has been proved to be indispensable by the experience of the last many months.

On none of these three features of a sound food policy have Government's statements been reassuring. The press reports of the Council debate do not give any figures to show that indigenous supply is being increased to the requisite extent. Information about future imports is extremely vague, Mr. B. R. Sen, the Director-General of Food, having only stated that Government "had imported substantial quantities of food-grains and were now almost in daily touch with His Majesty's Government on the subject of future importation programme." He added that in every respect Government had done everything necessary and that, for the rest, "it was the public leaders and the Press in whose hands the outcome of the issues largely lay; it was their overriding duty in this hour to help their own people." This sounds like Government's pre-arranged plan to put the blame on the people if official plans should go awry. Leaders and the Press would gladly accept responsibility in the matter if the true representatives of the people had the necessary executive power.

Far and away the most important economic means of solving the food problem is to bring more land under food crops even if it means some loss to Government. More land will not be brought under food crops by the farmers unless they are guaranteed a fair price and otherwise helped by Government. The consequent loss, if any, must be borne by Government. It is much less than that caused to the country by the cost of famine and the pestilence that accompanies or follows it. On the political side the most potent way to combat famine and other difficulties is to transfer real power to the leaders of the people, "in whose hands the outcome of the issues largely lie." It is not enough to associate leaders with officials as advisers. Competent leaders can doubtless help in safeguarding the interests of the people against official high-handedness. It is for this reason that the Bombay conference called by the Mayor on Sunday has set up a non-official organisation to watch the working of the Bombay Government's food policy and otherwise help the people with regard to food supply. But it is little that such committees can do in the absence of a popular Government at the helm.

## *FRANKLY SPEAKING*

### Red Army Reaches Dniester

The Red Army advancing with "thunderbolt velocity" has reached the Dniester. Von Manstein's forces have already begun their fateful retreat into Bessarabia, with Marshal Koniev's second Ukrainian Army hot on their heels. This news sounds like a miracle, though that word has now been robbed of its meaning by the succession of Russian triumphs. One can, however, get an idea of the amazing achievements of the Red Army by contrasting them with the prolonged stalemate that has descended upon the Italian front, though barely a score of German divisions are operating there. The three Ukrainian armies are fanning out as they approach the Dniester and it will not be long before the last German soldier is ejected from Southern Russia, of which only a 350-long stretch varying in depth from 20 to 150 miles still remains in the enemy's hands. Nazi resistance even in the doomed areas like Nikolaiev and Proskurov, however, still remains as bitter as ever and Manstein's sole excuse for their last-ditch stand seems to be that he is preparing his defences along the Dniester. But the lightning speed with which the Red Army is marching may well catch Manstein napping on the Dniester as on the Bug. The consequences of the Red Army sweeping into Bessarabia will prove literally catastrophic and it remains to be seen how long Manstein will be able to cling to his last bastions in the Ukraine.

### Non-Stop Bombing

As the zero hour of invasion approaches, the Allied bombing of Germany and occupied Europe is growing in intensity and volume. New records are being set up almost daily—only to be broken up on the succeeding day. Last week-end, however, witnessed virtually a non-stop bombing session. For fifty hours Allied bombers were winging their way from west and south and delivering their deadly loads over Axis plants and factories. It is estimated that 250 tons of bombs were dropped and 200 sorties flown hourly during this period. The high-light of this bombing was provided by the attack on Vienna, which, apart from its armament and aircraft industries, serves as a hub for Hitler's strategic communications. Vienna has until lately been immune from air attacks but now it will be another vital target for the Allies. One significant fact about the bombing is that Hitler is not wasting his strength to any great extent in reprisal raids. Probably he is reserving the Luftwaffe for 'Der-tag.'

### Unjustifiable

The Bombay Government's decision to extend the term of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for two more years is utterly unjustifiable on any ground. Government's objections to general elections at present are that as under the new constitution of the Municipality elections are to be on the basis of adult franchise, such elections are bound to cause dislocation in the life of the city at a time when war effort needs to be greater than ever; and, secondly, that there is considerable apprehension in the mind of the public, especially of the minority communities, as regards elections based on the new system. Both the objections are untenable, their force being unduly exaggerated. General elections on the basis of adult franchise will doubtless cause enthusiasm and some excitement but it is fantastic to suppose that they will so dislocate the life of the city as to affect war effort. Adult franchise gives satisfaction to the poor who form the bulk of the electors and they are, therefore, hardly likely to cause trouble. The rich have partially lost their privileged position but they are less likely or able to cause any dislocation. To the minorities, too, adult franchise is a special advantage. For with the help of cumulative voting they can pull their full weight and gain more seats than under a restricted franchise, unless there is gerrymandering in the delimitation of constituencies. In so far as the proposed plan of constituencies is unfair to any minority it should be improved. But it is unjust to put off general elections year after year on flimsy grounds.

### Handmade Paper

In reply to questions in the Central Assembly Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar gave an assurance that the Government of India had a definite plan to assist hand-made paper industry on an All-India basis in addition to the help given by several Provincial Governments. He did not explain the whole plan but said that Government would provide an assured market for the output of this industry by purchasing the quantity manufactured. He also gave the assurance that technical assistance would be given if the industry applied for it. Those who are actively interested in this industry should ascertain the details of help they can get from Government, and the latter may well publish their whole plan. What is of special interest is whether Government will give due help to the industry even after the war. Unless, such help is promised now adequate capital will not be invested in the industry.

### Pinto Released

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr F. M. Pinto, City Congressman and General Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, who was detained in the Nasik Road Central Prison under the D.I.R. was unconditionally released on Saturday.

### 36 Congressmen Released

SYLHET, March 19: Thirty-six Congress workers of Nowgong (Assam) including Messrs. Krishna Chandra Goswami and Golok Chandra Bhuiya have been released from Sylhet Jail after having served their full-terms of imprisonment, in connection with August disturbances in 1942.—A. P.

### U. P. M.L.A. RELEASED

BENARES, March 19: Mr. Forasura, M.L.A. of Shazipur, who was detained since disturbance of August, 1942 was released from the Lucknow Central Jail.—United Press.

MADRAS, March 19: Madras will soon have a Central Tobacco Research Station at Guntur and three sub-stations in other towns to carry out researches and explore the possibilities of expansion of tobacco cultivation.—A. P.

# PEOPLE'S FOOD COUNCIL SET UP

## *Representatives Of Province Consider Bombay Govt.'s Policy*

**A conference, attended by nearly 110 members, including about 25 members of the Bombay Legislature, decided, at the Corporation Hall, on Sunday, to set up a non-official organisation called the People's Provincial Food Council, representative of all the districts and cities of the province and of all sections of public opinion.**

**The aims and objects of the Council are to watch the working of the food policy of the Government, to consider ways and means of increasing food production, to consider the situation from the point of view of nutrition and to collect data regarding food requirements and supply throughout the province.**

**The Conference also set up a mixed council and a provisional committee to carry out the aims and objects of the Council.**

**The gathering was representative in character; 19 out of the 21 districts were represented. Discussion continued for nearly four hours, and Government's food policy came into the searchlight of criticism.**

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Mayor of Bombay, presided. In his opening address he emphasised the need for utmost public vigilance to see that the tremendous power given to the district and village officials under the new procurement policy of the Bombay Government were not used arbitrarily or otherwise abused.

"Hence the need", the Mayor said, "of a non-official organisation, one of whose important functions would be to make suggestions and bring facts to the notice of Government and to serve as a channel for the redress of legitimate complaints and grievances."

"How effectively this body can perform such a function", continued Mr. Masani, "will largely depend on the extent to which Government responds to the friendly suggestions and criticisms that may come from such a body. Once it is made clear to Government that it is not the purpose of such an organisation to impede or obstruct the smooth working of fair and reasonable policies, the Bombay Government, which has repeatedly appealed for public co-operation in the issue of food, should find no difficulty in welcoming the formation of such a body."

### THE ROOT CAUSE

In the course of a brief examination of the root causes of the food shortage in the country and the Province, Mr. Masani pointed out that, whether it was the cessation of imports from the Far East or enhanced consumption by the military of food or the economic and psychological concomitants of currency inflation,—all these factors had resulted from the impact of the war on India. The British Government had declared India belligerent in this war without consulting either the Indian Legislative Assembly or the people of this country; and the responsibility for feeding the Indian people therefore fell fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the British Government and its Allies. Even the Gregory Foodgrains Policy Committee had admitted this obligation, though in a halting way, by stipulating for imports into India of 1,500,000 tons of foodgrains a year. Unfortunately, judging by press reports, only a few ships carrying a couple of lakhs of tons of foodgrains had so far come into Indian ports.

Even in normal times, Bombay was a deficit province in the matter of foodgrains, observed Mr. Masani, and so the Province and its administration were now at the mercy of the Central Government. The normal deficit was about 6 lakh tons in the year. As against this, the Central Government had promised a slightly smaller quantity of imports in the past year. Even that undertaking, remarked Mr. Masani, the Government of India had failed to fulfil with the result that a serious gap existed in the food economy of the Province. He regretted that figures on that point had not yet been published and that the public had not been informed of the commitments the Government of India were prepared to undertake for the current year.

The new policy of compulsory requisitioning, continued Mr. Masani, made the formation of a non-official organization all the more necessary. "It may be a sound policy to be implemented by a democratic Government having its roots in public confidence and responsible to a popularly elected legislature, but it is open to grave doubt whether the same policy can with equal safety and success be implemented by an administration such as we have in this country and province at present which is responsible to the people and which has not so far been organized for purposes other than those of 'Law and Order' and the collection of revenue."

Mr. Masani then quoted from the Gregory Foodgrains Policy Committee its opposition to any report to compulsory requisitioning:—

"For reasons which we have already set out at length, we regard compulsory requisitioning as an expedient not to be resorted to without the most careful consideration and—preparation, and it is in every respect preferable that the Grow More Food Campaign should be buttressed by an increase in the supply of consumers goods than that it should have its effect blunted by a resort to the forcible acquisition—even though at reasonable prices—of what is being produced."

### PEOPLE'S FOOD COUNCIL

Mr. Masani suggested that the non-official organization which it was proposed to set up should take the form of a People's Provincial Food Council whose aims and objects would be to review food and nutrition problems and policies, to watch the working of the procurement and distribution policies of Government, to serve as a channel through which legitimate complaints may be redressed, and to educate public opinion on these problems.

"I am not unaware", continued Mr. Masani, "that only three days back the Bombay Government have announced their intention to set up an Advisory Committee constituted of one representative from each District Food and Advisory Committee, and a few more persons nominated by Government. I do not think this announcement lessens in any way the need for a non-official organisation. The Advisory Committee of Government will be composed of their nominees, and in the present political conditions it may not be fully representative of public opinion in the Province and would not command public support in the same measure as a non-official organization can. There is no reason, however, why there should be any overlapping or conflict in the work of the two bodies. Rather I would say that each will benefit by the existence of the other."

The Mayor, then, invited suggestions and criticisms.

Representatives from all over the province emphasised the need for a central non-official organisation to collect statistics, criticise Government regarding procurement and distribution of foodstuffs. Several members referred to the hardships and difficulties suffered by them in the past as a result of Government interference. The suggestions put forward by the Advisory Committees in the districts, some speakers pointed out, were disregarded. A member from Thana stated that agricultural lands, nearly 7,000 acres, were converted into salt pans with disastrous results to the adjoining localities.

Mr. V. L. Mehta moved the following resolution:—

### INSUFFICIENT IMPORTS AND COMPULSORY REQUISITIONING

"This meeting expresses its anxiety at the food situation in the Province of Bombay. It considers it a matter of regret that the imports of foodstuffs into this Province, which has always been a deficit area dependent on imports of food for the proper feeding of its population, are not on an adequate scale and that imports into India from abroad have not been received even to the extent recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee of the Government of India. These considerations, along with the economic and psychological concomitants of currency inflation and in the absence of a Government fully responsible to the people give ground for continued anxiety and render it necessary for public opinion to be vigilant so as to ensure that every member of the community in the remotest parts of the Province obtains food and other essential consumers' goods at prices which are within their reach. "The Government of Bombay have recently announced their intention to introduce a system of compulsory requisitioning on a graded scale from landlords and cultivators who grow foodgrains for the better distribution of the food supplies of the Province and for the conservation of its resources. The new policy of Government also assumes the setting up with immediate effect throughout the Province, of an efficient machinery for the distribution of foodgrains with special reference to the needs of agricultural and other labour in rural areas. While not expressing any opinion on the merits of the scheme, this meeting places on record its opinion that in the light of past experience, in the operation of the policies for the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs, difficulties may arise and complaints about the mishandling of affairs may be forthcoming as in the past which will call for early investigation and redress. It is essential therefore that all sections of the people of this Province should come together for the purpose of subjecting the food policies of the administration to the searchlight of public criticism, of watching the working of arrangements for the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs and of securing the food requirements of the humblest members of society.

"This meeting notes that Government have on 16th March 1944 expressed their intention of setting up a Provincial Food Advisory Committee to advise them on food problems in the districts. This meeting notes that that Committee will consist partly of nominees of Government and partly of persons elected by District Food and Price Advisory Committees which are themselves nominated bodies. This meeting is of opinion that a Committee so constituted cannot be fully representative of all shades of public opinion and that it cannot adequately secure public support. It is also likely that it may not be able to serve the people of the Province in as comprehensive a manner as a non-official organisation can. In the opinion of this meeting, it is, therefore, necessary to form a non-official organisation to be called the People's Provincial Food Council, which shall be representative of all the districts and cities of the Province and of all sections of public opinion, with the following aims and objects:—

(1) To watch the working of the food policy of the Government, particularly in respect of arrangements for the production, procurement, storage, distribution and rationing of foodgrains, the fixing of prices and to bring facts to the notice of Government and the public and to serve as a channel for the ventilation and redress of legitimate complaints and grievances; (2) To consider ways and means of increasing the production of food in the Province; (3) To consider the situation from the point of view of nutrition; (4) To collect and publish data regarding food requirements and supply throughout the Province and generally to publish literature on the problems of food and nutrition with a view to educating public opinion.

### PUTTING FORTH CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS

Mr. V. L. Mehta, moving the resolution, stated that whatever the views of the general public regarding Government's procurement policy might be, it had to be admitted that that policy had become a 'fait accompli.' It was true that hardships and difficulties would follow. It was, therefore, necessary that the work of the distribution agencies had to be watched; plans, policies and programmes, including the question of "monetary inducements" for the cultivators should be worked out and pressed for consideration. The experience gained in the three districts where the procurement policy had been recently introduced might be valuable for the Committee in its future work, when that procurement policy was extended to other districts also, in the forthcoming kharif season.

Referring to the criticism whether Congressmen would not commit themselves to a policy of co-operation by being in the proposed committee, Mr. Mehta thought that it was a matter for an individual Congressman to decide. What the Committee would do was, however, to criticise and make suggestions about Government policy and put forward its own constructive proposals which might or might not affect Government's policy.

The extent to which Government would accept the Committee's suggestions, he thought, depended upon the strength of the popular support it obtained, and such popular support would depend on the amount and quality of the work put in by the Committee.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fazl I. Rahimtoola. The crux of the problem was, according to him, that if the procurement policy was to be successful, the rural population should not be starved at the expense of the urban population; the normal trade channels should be utilised. To the criticism that they had been doing nothing till now, he replied that there was no compulsory requisition of foodstuffs till recently.

After discussion on the resolution and the acceptance of certain amendments, the resolution as amended was unanimously passed.

### PERSONNEL OF FOOD COUNCIL

Another resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and seconded by Mr. S. N. Jamdar for the formation of a people's provincial food council, and a provisional committee was also passed.

The following names were proposed for the Food Council:—

Mr. M. R. Masani (Chairman), Mr. V. L. Mehta (Secretary), Members (Bombay City): Sir Homi Mody, Sir Manilal Nanavaty, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Dr. John Mathai, Mr. Fazl I. Rahimtoola, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Prof. J. J. Anjaria, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Dr. H. V. Tilak, Mr. Dinkar Desai, Mrs. Jaishri Ratji, Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, Dr. R. M. Cooper, Rao Bahadur J. N. Mukadkad, Bombay Suburban Districts: (Mr. Jabir A. Ali, Mr. D. I. Fereira, Ahmedabad: Srimati Mridulaben Sarabhai, the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Mr. Kandubhai K. Desai, Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Kaira: Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik, Panchmahals: Mr. M. M. Shreekant, Mr. W. S. Mukaddam, Broach: Mr. K. M. Thakore, and Thakore Saheb of Kerwada. Surat: Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. G. Chokhawala Thana: V. V. Dandekar and Mr. G. D. Vartak. Kolaba: Mr. S. V. Tilak and Mr. M. Bhaiji. Ratnagiri: Mr. B. R. Rane, and Dr. S. G. Mahajan. Nasik: Mr. B. S. Hiray and Sirdar N. G. Vinchoorkar, West Khandesh: Mr. R. B. Wadekar and Mr. V. N. Patil. Ahmednagar: Mr. P. B. Bhapkar, and Mrs. Fatma Tyabji, Sholapur: Mr. S. N. Jamdar, Poona: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Prof. D. R. Gadgil and Messrs. S. R. Bhagwat, R. M. Gole, S. S. More, Satara: Mr. R. G. Soman and Sir Dhanjishah B. Cooper, Belgaum: Mr. M. P. Patil, Dharwar: Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar Bijapur: Mr. S. V. Habbu. North Canara: Mr. S. N. Keshwain.

The following provisional committee to make arrangements for convening the first meeting of the Council, and meanwhile, for collecting funds, establishing an office, assisting in the formation of committees in the districts to function as local agencies and making such other immediate arrangements as may be necessary to further the aims and objects of the Council was also set up:—Mr. M. R. Masani (Chairman) Mr. V. L. Mehta (Secretary).—Members: Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. L. M. Shreekant, Mr. Fazl I. Rahimtoola, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Prof. J. J. Anjaria, Mr. Dinkar Desai and Mr. H. R. Mohanay.

# *Our Readers' Views*

### "Caste Must Go"

I am highly gratified to see that my letter under your brave caption "Castes Must Go" has not been ignored, but has elicited two long and sharp criticisms, which seem to me fatal to each other as they are written from two diametrically opposed points of view. Of these critics, I take K. more seriously as there is some attempt at argument in him, and shall answer him, argument for argument. But I must for the present ignore his first paragraph, full of roundabout ponderous sarcasms about my antecedents, which is utterly impertinent to the question at issue; for, my interesting antecedents are even more irrelevant to the problem of untouchability, than perhaps K.'s own as he is evidently a Hindu professing to be a Buddhist, and certainly than the quite intriguing antecedents of Mr. K. M. Munshi who is a rank communalist. These personalities and Mr. Munshi's letter. I will deal with which I have done with K. and his letter.

K. tells me that I have mistaken the teaching of Buddha and that Buddha "did denounce caste and untouchability". And he goes on to quote excerpts from Buddhist texts which appear to him to support his view, —which is. It seems, the modern and modernising Buddhist's view not that of the dispassionate outsider seeking for truth. If K. will glance through the works of life-long scholars of Buddhism, and if he will try to see Buddha and Buddhism in their historical setting and also try to set aside the partisan exagerations of later and especially present-day followers and admirers who see their hero through a highly refracting rosy haze—he will realise that Buddhism was not that terrific world conquering revolution he and they believe it was, but only a ripple on the vast ocean of 'sanatana'—traditional—Hinduism, which had, before this heresy, swallowed Vedic Aryanism—(or rather pre-Vedic Aryanism, as the Vedas themselves are, at least in phonetics as well as vocabulary, and perhaps in ideology too, considerably Dravidianised)—and which has since swallowed all the other isms and ologies that must have come in with at least twenty-five foreign invaders and conquerers who have been absorbed by it in the last 25 centuries more or less. For it is perfectly true that Hindu culture (it is a gross misnomer, to call it 'Aryan' culture) has remained almost stable throughout these centuries just because it has cared more for itself than for more mundane things. Again, K. has entirely missed the fact that the words of Budcha he quotes are intended, not for laymen but for those who have renounced the world to join his order of monks or Bhikkhus. I would ask him to read carefully the interesting dispute in 'Chullavagga' among these monks as to who among them should have precedence in the matter of "the best seat, the best water and the best food"—that Bhikkhu who belonged to a Kshatriya family "before he entered the Order," or on who belonged to a Brahmin family "before he entered the Order." This clearly means that before entering the Order, that is, renouncing the world, the monks did belong to different castes with conventional and traditional ideas of seniority and superiority. The Buddha tells them a parable of birds and beasts and exhorts the monks to give up such ideas; be it noted that he addresses them as "you who have left the world to follow so well taught a doctrine and discipline." Evidently he would not have objected to thsese distinctions if these disputants had remained mere laymen; but since they had renounced the world they must renounce name and caste,—exactly as the Vaidika Hindu had to do when renouncing the world and taking Sannyasa. (S.B.E. XX. P. 192). Again, the same idea is inculcated by means of the parable of the rivers losing their identity in the ocean: "Just so, O Bhikkhus, do these four castes—the Khattiyas, the Brahmanas, the Vessas and the Suddas—when they have gone forth from the world under the doctrine and the discipline proclaimed by the Tathagata, renounce their name and lineage..." (Ibid. P 304). He does not deny or denounce caste as such; he simply says that having renounced the world they must forget their name and caste,—just as even today the Hindu sannyasi is expected to do. In fact, he could not so denounce it as he was as much a child of his milieu as Christ was of his with his inherited narrow Jewish ideas. He accepted the social polity as he found it, and only tried to soften it as compared with the rigour and exclusiveness of the Brahamanic interpretation of it; otherwise as the great scholar Hermann Jacobi has rightly observed, the Buddha's Bhikkhu "was but a copy of the Hindu sannyasin." But what Jacobi says later is still more germane to the question at issue: "It may be remarked thhat th monastical Orders of the Jainas or Buddhists though copied from the Brahmans were chiefly and originally intended for Kshatriyas. Buddha addressed himself in the first line to noble and rich men, as has been pointed out by Professor Oldenberg ....." It should also be borne in mind that the direct teaching of Buddha was only for the elect few, the monks belonging to such noble and rich families who had seen the vanity and futility of the world and renounced it. That is why, as Jacobi says, "the Buddhists were confined at least in the first two centuries of their church to a small part of the country." What ground is there then for averring that Buddha and his teaching revolutionised the whole Hindu world and destroyed all caste distinctions for some centuries? Strict Hinduism reserved the final stage of Sannyasa for the three higher castes, and later only for the Brahmans. But Buddha welcomed not only Shudras but even Chandalas into his Order of monks. As Jacobi again observes with perfect justice: "Thus we see that germs of dissenting sects like those of the Buddhists and the Jainas were contained in the institute of the fourth Ashrama (sannyasa), and that the latter was the model of the heretical sects; therefore Buddhism and Jainism must be regarded as religions developed out of Brahaminism not by a sudden reformation, but prepared by a religious movement going on for a long time" (S B E., XXII. pp. XXIX to XXXII). And this has also been the opinion of all careful students of Buddhism, especially in the matter of castes; all recognised authorities are agreed that Buddha and Buddhism accepted the caste system as they found it. Richard Fick in his 'The Social Organisation In North-East India In Buddha's Time' (translated by Shishir Kumar, Maitra, clinches the point thus: "The castes continued after the spread of the Buddhistic doctrine quite as well as before; the social organisation in India was not in the least altered by Buddha's appearance". (P.32). The same is the opinion of Dr. E. J. Thomas: "The fact of caste was not denied. The Buddhists even formed a rival theory of its origin, and placed the warrior caste, to which Buddha belonged, above the Brahmanical. It was only within the Order that the individual lost his 'name and clan'". (Early Buddhist Scriptures, P.171). Not only so, even the Hindu ritual continued unchanged among the Buddhist laymen: "But the layman could not, like the monk, discard his caste and sacrificial ceremonies were needed at birth and other stages throughout his life as a householder". (Ibid, P. 185). If K. wants Indian authorities, let him refer to' Concepts of Buddhism' by the indefatigable Bimal C. Law (pp. 15, 16, and 22), and Ratilal N. Mehta's exhaustive and scholarly thesis 'Pre-Buddhist India' (P. 245). I particularly recommend this book to K. as a salutary corrective for his emotional and therefore erroneous estimate of 'the Lord' Budha's gospel and his influence in ancient India.

As for K.'s citation of Buddha's bowdlerised arguments based on the uncertainty of any man's actual descent,—"are you sure that your grandmothers and great-grandmothers married only Brahman men?"—perhaps K. does not know that it was met by Jaimini in his Mimamsa Aphorisms, and by Shabarasasvamin in his great scholium on these aphorisms, and again by Kumarila Bhatta in his huge commentary, with a frank cynicism that will take K.'s breath away. For these Mimamsakas were not mealy-mouthed apologists or believers in the 'hush hush' policy which is unfortunately so prevalent in presentday India; they were rigorous logicians and realists. They go further than Buddha and cheerfully admit 'the failings of women'. I would request K. to look up these illuminating pages in Sir Ganga Nath Jha's translation of the "Tantra-Vartikka". If I reproduce them here Mr. Munshi may go into a hysterical fit and cry "Uncle Mayo!"

Now for K.'s startling beliefs (1) that the Vedas did not sanction bloody sacrifices, and (2) that 'rigid rules of castes' had no place in the 'high philosophy preached by the Upanishads'. Where did K. get these 'facts' from? What were 'Agnishtoma' and 'Jyotishtoma', and 'Vajapeya,' and 'Gosava' and 'Ashvameha' and fifty other vedic sacrifices if not bloody sacrifices at which goats, cows, bulls, horses were sacrificed and eaten,—not in ones and twos only but in their hundreds and thousands in the more important 'Satras'. And as for 'shruti' on castes why, the very root Panna rationale of the caste system and also untouchability lie in the famous and terrible Chhandogya text: "Atha ya iha Kapuya Charanah . . . te Kapuyam yonim apadyeran shvayonim va sukarayonim va Chandalayonim Va",—"and those whose acts in this life are evil attain to an evil birth,—the birth of a dog, or of a hog, or that of a Chandrala." (X.7). K. is evidently a born Hindu and professing Buddhism, but decidedly he has yet to learn the very elements of Buddhism and Hinduism. He writes, again, as a wishful sentimentalist,—and writes irresponsibly, when he says that "the Hindu religion is doomed unless it changes its present ideas about caste system and untouchability." K. does not know the wonderful vitality of this ancient socio-religious polity that has defied perhaps fifty such 'dooms' in the last fifty centuries. The profoundest impression made so far was made by the Aryan invaders; and what remains of real Aryanism to-day? Idol worship, temple worship, linga worship, caste and cow worship, Karma and re-birth,—the very bases of historical Hinduism,—are utterly non-Aryan: they are pre-vedic, indigenous. Even descent from Vedic Rishis claimed by our Brahmans is almost exactly on a par with the Arab or Persian or Turkish or Afghan descent claimed by so many Indian Muslims. As my friend and senior, Balvantray K. Thakore, has rightly said with dry humour recently in Gujarati: "At present the words 'Bhargava Brahmana' in our language can only mean Brahmans living at Bhrigukshetra—that is, Broach,—where again 'Bhrigu' means 'crocodile'; this word Bhrigu has nothing to do with the Rishi Bhrigu". (Lectures on Modern Gujarati Poetry, P. 176). As early as Baudhayana cir. 500 B. C.), four-fifths of prsentday 'Akhanda' India,—Avanti, Anga, Magadha, Saurashtra, Dakshinapatha Upavrit, Sindhu and Sauvira,—was bluntly declared to be inhabited by 'Sankirnayonayah,—'men of mixed blood'. As late as Kumarila again (cir. 700 A. D.) all outside the narrow limits of Aryavarta north of the Vindyas as are called non-Aryans and even Mlechchhas. So when K. talks of 'pure Aryan' culture he talks of something that exists in the fevered immaginations of half-backed shallow sociologists whose nauseating frothy rant about imagined and imaginary Rishi ancestors the Bhrigus has been castigated by some writers in the 'Joytirdhara' and 'Prajabandhu' of Ahmedabad only a few months ago.

Finally, K. after frankly agreeing with me that the depressed classes must go out of the ambit of Hinduism in a roundabout way that perhaps I don't know that Dr. Ambedkar is 'at heart a staunch Buddhist'; and so, inasmuch as the progresive Christian nations are furiously warring among themselves, the depressed classes should become Buddhists, or in the alternative, Christians only of the type of Father Damian or Rev. C. F. Andrews. I may state here that Dr. Ambedkar knows me, and also my views on the subject; I have marginally annotated for him a copy of his pamphlet on the subject; and I think now he knows that Buddhism was almost as caste-ridden as Hinduism, As for wars,—taking a panoramic view of Indian history 'from the first syllable of recorded time'—I mean real ascertained history and also our epic and paranic legends,—can K. show me a single lustrum, nay a single year, before the Satanic British Government got firmly into the saddle, when war —or rather a hundred wars in a hundred corners of this vast land—were not on, as soon as the glorious 'Vikrama Kala,' that is the season of adventures, of invasion and raid and rapine, arrived, regularly after the Dasera? Was it not the almost sacred duty of every king, according to our greatest writer on polity, the 'Lord' Kautilya, to aggrandise himself at the cost of weaker neighbours by means fair or foul, and even fiendish? Did not this teaching of this venerable authority find its glorious last fulfilment in the annual raids—proudly called 'Mulukhgiri' and regretfully recalled to this day—of the Marathas, right down to the end of the glorious eighteenth century,—in Karnatak in Andhra and Tamil lands, in Gujarat in Kathiwad, in Malwa, in Rajputana, in the Doab, in the Punjab, in Bihar, in Orissa and last, though not the least, in the happy Bengal of the mid-eighteenth century? When are we going to give up this ecstatic but static, and therefore idiotic, idealisation of an imaginary golden age in the dead past, and learn instead to fix our gaze on the fateful future? When are we going to learn to be realists liks the erring fighting satanic but dynamic, and therefore progressive, nations of the West? What has Turkey done? What have Egypt and Iraq and Syria and Iran done? As I said twenty years ago, if we want Western forms of Government and polity, if we want to be one of the respected nations of the world, we must Westernise—Hellenise—our minds. For as the humble adage which I quoted then rightly has it, "we cannot eat our cake and have it too;" we cannot stick or go back to our old world ideas and ideals of seventh century Arabia, or Yajnavalkyas or Vikrama's India, and live as a world-respected and self-respecting modern democratic nation too. Hence the absurdity of asking the untouchables to adopt the literalist and quietist Christianity or "turning the left cheek — the right be smitten," or the true Buddhism of renouncing away from the world. If they did they would continue to be downtrodden as much as they are today,—if not more.

Bombay, March 8. **J. B. SANJANA.**

# TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

**NAGPUR, March 17.**

**A storm that is brewing is likely to burst at the All-India Manufacturers' Conference which meets tomorrow.**

**It is reported that the Governor has refused to inaugurate the conference unless the Resolution on the Establishment of a National Government is withdrawn. Frantic efforts have been made to persuade the Governor, but as he is adamant, the Committee has submitted to his threat and has decided to drop the Resolution.**

* * *

"French Rubber Cenire Raided", says a headline.

We hope the bombs did not rebound!

* * *

A member of the Assembly is reported to have spoken for two hours in the course of the Budget debate, commenting on such diverse topics as "Defence of India Rules, gold sales, sterling balances, consumer goods, automobiles, locomotives, and aircraft manufacture, post-war reconstruction, the Depressed Class, land mortgage banks, food, the National War Front, the August disturbances and what not."

We are all for free speech. But was it fair to sandwich the National War Front between food and August disturbances?

* * *

### INDIAN METHOD OF AGRICULTURE

**Revolution Needed**

—Headlines in Anglo-India.

Only in agriculture, brother?

### TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

**(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)**

*(1) The number of deaths in Calcutta is increasing week by week—which proves that the starvation situation is improving day by day.*

*(2) Finland has sent a negative reply to Moscow and is prepared to send another negative reply—because two negatives make one positive. Or do they?*

*(3) The C. P. Governor has asked the All-India Manufacturers' Federation to manufacture resolutions only according to his specification.*

*(4) Stalin is opposed to the imposition of communism in the Balkans—and to its re-imposition on Russia!*

*(5) The Indian Communists also do not want to impose communism on India, they are only anxious to establish Pakistan which one of them has discovered to be the "child of India's freedom urge."*

*(6) The legitimacy of this child is in doubt.*

## CUT OUT R AND KEEP

### CRYSTAL SUGAR (SORT I) PRICES

From March 19 1944, only Sort I crystal sugar is being issued to ration card holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District at the rate of Re. 0-7-0 per 2 lbs.

A table working out the prices to the nearest whole pice for different ration units has been supplied to all distributors and a card holder can always ask his distributor to show him the table. For ready reference, for normal requirements of an average household, a table of the prices upto 20 units is given below (one unit is equal to 6 oz. of sugar).

| Units. | Rs As. P. | Units. | Rs. As.P | Units. | Rs. As. P. | Units. | Rs. As.P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0- 1-3 | 6 | 0- 8-0 | 11 | 0-14-6 | 16 | 1- 5-0 |
| 2 | 0- 2-9 | 7 | 0- 9-3 | 12 | 0-15-9 | 17 | 1- 6-3 |
| 3 | 0- 4-0 | 8 | 0-10-6 | 13 | 1- 1-0 | 18 | 1- 7-9 |
| 4 | 0- 5-3 | 9 | 0-11-9 | 14 | 1- 2-6 | 19 | 1- 9-0 |
| 5 | 0- 6-6 | 10 | 0-13-3 | 15 | 1- 3-9 | 20 | 1-10-3 |


## CIGARETTE PRICES INCREASED DUE TO BUDGET CHANGES

THESE ARE THE MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES NOTIFIED BY GOVERNMENT

| | | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Player's Bachelor | 50 for | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Player's Virginia | 50 for | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wills's Navy Cut | | | | |
| American Club | 20 for | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Player's Bachelor | | | | |
| Player's Magnums | | | | |
| Capstan Magnums | 10 for | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Player's Virginia | | | | |
| Wills's Navy Cut | 10 for | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Scissors | 10 for | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Passing Show | | | | |
| Honeydew | | | | |
| Carreras Straight Cut | 10 for | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Elephant | | | | |
| A. A. A. | | | | |
| Bears' Specials | | | | |
| Sunflower | | | | |
| Guinea Gold | 10 for | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Neptune | | | | |
| Sportsman | | | | |
| Akbar Shah | | | | |
| Bat | | | | |
| Motor | | | | |
| Battle Ax | | | | |
| Dasara | | | | |
| Pedro | 10 for | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Red Bird | | | | |
| Red Lamp | | | | |
| Telegraph | | | | |
| Tiger | | | | |
| Watch | | | | |
| Golden Tree | | | | |

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## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN FISHERIES

### Zoological Survey Director Draws Five-Year Plan

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A five-year plan of post-war development of Indian Fisheries has been worked out by Mr. Beni Prashad, Director, Zoological Survey of India, and will soon be released for publication to elicit public opinion.

Mr. Beni Prashad asserts that the main reason why the development of Indian Fisheries had not taken place on proper lines was the absence of a Central Department of Fisheries, which could initiate properly-planned, long-term schemes for the development of the various classes of fisheries in India. He therefore, strongly recommends that a Central Fishery Research Institute be established in India on the lines similar to those of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi.

The first step in the development of fisheries Mr. Beni Prashad recommends, is the appointment of a Director of Fishery Investigation. With this step taken, the Government of India in consultation with the Director of Fishery Investigations should constitute an 'ad hoc' Expert Committee to draw up a detailed plan of enquiry the results of which would form the oasis of all future scientific and experimental work. This enquiry must be carried out under the immediate supervision of the Director of Fishery Investigations with the help of a staff of field officers.

Referring to the proposed Fishery Research Institute, Mr. Beni Prashad suggests that its work may be divided into four main sections: (1) biological, (2) physico-chemical, (3) statistical and (4) technological and educational.

**EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING**

In the nature of things, Mr. Beni Prashad is unable to give a correct estimate of the expenditure involved in his scheme. He however says that fisheries research is undoubtedly an expensive undertaking, but the Government would be well advised to start this work on proper lines, as the development of the fish industry following this research will not only lead to a great increase in the food supply of the country, but also to the amelioration of the large backward fishing population in the country. It will provide a stimulus to ship and boat-building developing of industries connected with the production of preserved and canned fish products, fish oil, fish manures, shell products, and various subsidiary industries, besides providing an excellent training ground for sailors urgently required for the development of the Indian merchant marine and the navy.

NEW DELHI, March 19: Mr. K. S. Gupta has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Central Assembly to discuss the Orissa Government's ban on meetings or assemblies "To discuss the food policy of the Central Government".—A. P.

**LONDON EXCHANGES**

LONDON, March 18.

TT LONDON ON:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2; buyers 4.03-1/2; Madrid official 44.00; Montreal sellers 4.43; buyers 4.47; Zurich sellers 17.3; buyers 17.4; Stockholm sellers 16.85; buyers 16.95.

## AUCTION SALES

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 28th March, 1944, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, Confiscated and Unclaimed arms and ammunitions, and miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT COWASJI PATEL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhbhai and Billimoria, Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 20th March, 1944, at 4-30 P.M. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 603 sq. yds. with a well in the front and situate at Cowasji Patel St., bearing Cadastral Survey No. 396, Fort division, Municipal "A" Ward No. 14436, St. Nos. 15-21 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Cowasji Patel St., on the North by Cadastral Survey No. 395 and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

Important Note: This road will be 60 feet wide and the public tank on the land will be demolished and the well will come in front. The opposite Banaji Lane will be 40 feet wide also.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above named or M|s. Chitnis and Kanga, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of The Firms of British Industries, British Trading Co. and Gainsburg Beauty Utility by order of Mr. Murlidhar N. Gidwani on FRIDAY the 24th instant at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Nawab Bldg., 4th floor, No. 327, Hornby Road, Fort. On view To-morrow. M. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

## *LEAGUE ON WAY TO REVIVE PAST GLORY OF ISLAM*

### *Jinnah Says In Pakistan Lies Their Defence, Delivery And Destiny*

LAHORE, March 18.

**The claim that 99 per cent of the Muslims of India whether they were members of the League or not were behind the League was put forward by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, inaugurating the annual conference of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation at a specially built pandal in the grounds of the Islamia College to-night.**

Mr. Hossain Imam presided and among those present on the dais were Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, Mian Abdul Haye, Minister of Education, Qazi Mohammad Isa of Baluchistan and Nawab of Mamdot.

Mr. Jinnah endorsed the aims and objects of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation and said that if they galvanised the League organisation by their activities within the limits of their constitution they would without doubt realise their goal of Pakistan. He acknowledged with thankfulness the contribution made by the Muslim students in creating new life in the Punjab.

Dealing with one of the Federation's aims to promote contact and co-operation between Muslim students of India and other Islamic countries and the rest of the world, Mr. Jinnah said that the sympathy of Indian Muslims with their Muslim brethren all over the world should not be misunderstood or misinterpreted by their critics in India. It was he declared, enjoined upon the Muslims by their religion, their Holy Book and their Prophet. The moment they showed those natural feelings which were the bedrock of Islam they were told that they were thinking of some terrible sinister design and that they were going to be danger to the world especially Hindu India.

"We are not going to be deterred by such misrepresentation," said Mr. Jinnah. "We want to maintain our brotherhood. If they are in trouble we shall go to their rescue and if we are in trouble we expect them to come to our aid."

**What League Has Achieved**

Mr. Jinnah in an eighty-minute oration which was frequently punctuated with cheers reviewed the progress of the League during the last seven or eight years and said that there was no shadow of doubt that the Muslim League was the only representative body of the Muslims of India. As a result of the hard struggle, perseverance, and sustained efforts, inspite of all difficulties and opposition, the League had undoubtedly given a platform to Muslim India, which was never known in the history of India before. They had given a flag under which 99 per cent of Muslims, whether they were members of the League or not were behind the League. The League had given them a definite goal and taken them out of darkness and confusion and given them a clear-cut and crystallised goal of Pakistan which was now an article of faith with the Muslims, millions of whom were prepared to fight with their lives for its achievement. It was no more a slogan; it was something which the Muslims had understood and in Pakistan lay their defence, delivery and destiny, which would once more ring through the world that there was a Muslim State, which would revive the past glory of Islam. "We want to rule our homelands and we shall rule," he declared.

**RAISED STATUS OF MUSLIMS**

Mr. Jinnah went on to say that the name of the League rang not only throughout this country but throughout the world. Before the year 1936 even their Muslim brethren in independent foreign countries had the utmost contempt for them. They used to say that the Muslims were obstructing the freedom of their own country and the only thing they knew was that Mr. Gandhi and the Congress represented the whole of India. But now that they had understood the Muslims of India due to the League they had not only respect and admiration for them but they were also proud of them. In America, England and other foreign countries hardly a day passed when League was not mentioned. During the last seven years the League had raised the status of Muslims but a lot had yet to be done and it was a long long way to Pakistan.

**PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the appointment of the Committee of action and the All-India Parliamentary Board and said that a third Committee which was about to be appointed, was the most important of all and that was the Planning Committee. He regretted that the condition of Muslim India in economic life today was most deplorable and asked them to wake up and make up the loss. The Planning Committee, he pointed out would apply its mind as a practical body and examine what could be done immediately under the present conditions and what prospects there were for them in the future for which they must be ready so that they might not be left out.

*He declared that this Committee would not produce schemes of 100,000 crores which would depend on the release of Mr Gandhi and the establishment of a National Government.*

For this Committee he added they wanted financiers, technicians, practical men and commercial scientists. There was dearth of such men among Muslims and that was one of the reasons why it had not yet been possible for him to announce the personnel of the Committee.

**EMPLOYMENT FOR MUSLIMS**

Mr. Jinnah stressed the need of creating new channels of employment for Muslims and said that it was high time that they diverted their educational policy as they wanted more and more commercial and technical schools. He, however saw a bright future for the Muslim youth and was glad to find that they were getting more thoughtful and were realising their sense of responsibility.

Earlier in his speech Mr Jinnah advised the students that their main object was to study and equip themselves which would enable them to handle the various problems when they entered the practical world. He warned them against any slogans and catch-words which he thought did more harm than good.—A. P.

## POST-WAR CIVIL AVIATION

### India Govt.'s Plan For Internal Services

NEW DELHI, March 18.

A network of air connections between the commercial and political centres of India and with extensions to capitals of adjacent countries is suggested by the Posts and Air Department of the Government of India in their memorandum on post-war civil air transport development, prepared for submission to the Post-War Reconstruction Policy Committee. Sir Gurunath Bewoor mentioned in the scheme in the Assembly early this session.

The plan contemplates the establishment of daily services on the main trunk air routes covering India north to south and east to west with link routes connecting trunk routes at suitable points. These services would cover an air route mileage of 10,500 with an annual flying mileage of 7,500,000 and with the aircraft of the class contemplated the total transport effected would amount to 12-1/2 million ton-miles a year. As compared with the air services operating before the war, the annual flying mileage contemplated would be five times and the ton-mileage 15 times.

**"CABOTAGE"**

The development of international services will depend on the degrees of co-operation which is brought about in the sphere of world air transport. This is now the subject of international discussions and the Indian attitude at these discussions will be to agree to "freedom of the air" subject to reservation of "cabotage" to Indian companies and full reciprocal rights for Indian operation outside India ("Cabotage" is traffic which arises and ends within a country).

The development of local air services, the memorandum suggests, may safely be left to local and private enterprise and all that Government might do is to give assistance in the matter of ground organisation.

At pre-war prices, the capital cost of the fleet required to run the essential services is estimated at Rs. 150 lakhs. The annual cost of operation will be Rs. 2.53 crores during the first year, falling to Rs. 1.90 crores in the fifth year.—A.P.

## FRENCH REPUBLIC MUST BE RESTORED

### De Gaulle's Call For United Front

ALGIERS, March 18.

Gen. de Gaulle in a speech to the French Consultative Assembly appealed for a united front of all Frenchmen for the battle against economic coalitions and trusts, for social democracy and the restoration of the French Republic.

Gen. de Gaulle said that the actual situation of France is that the war has called for a precision of aims and conditions from the point of view of France's liberation and relations with foreign Powers as well as the future of the country.

He said, in France no public authority would be tolerated which does not derive its power from the Republic. Not a bit of Vichy would be allowed to carry on.

**SAVIOURS ALL!**

France saved the world at Verdun. After June 1940, Churchill's Britain saved the world. Russia is saving the world today. The United States will also have saved the world by their support in men and material. "There will be no salvation save through the combined power of these great states remaining united."

General de Gaulle envisaged the necessity of a Western European grouping on an economic basis linked with the Arabian countries for the organisation of world security. The French Committee of National Liberation, he said, have decided to engage in negotiations on this subject.—Reuter.

## *ORISSA PROHIBITION ORDER MODIFIED*

CUTTACK, March 19: The Orissa Government order issued on the 17th March prohibiting under the Defence of India Rules meetings, processions or assemblies for criticising or discussing the policy of the Central Government or of the Provincial Government with regard to procurement and distribution of food grains, has since been modified.

These meetings, processions, etc., can now be held with the previous permission of the District Magistrate. —A. P.


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Such are her main economic assets. She has, however, also many economic difficulties and disabilities. The pressure of increasing population, the small percentage of educated persons, the low standard of health services, the poor conditions in which the greater part both of agricultural and labouring populations live, the flagrant contrast between wealth and poverty, the inadequacy of communications, all mark the immensity of the problem which confronts India in raising the standard of living. Our task is to use rightly and to best advantage her great economic assets; not to increase the wealth of the few, but to raise the many from poverty to a decent standard of comfort. A hard task indeed, but a noble task, which calls from all for a spirit of co-operation, a spirit of hope and a spirit of sacrifice"

WAVELL

Extract from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech to the joint Legislatures on 17th February 1944.

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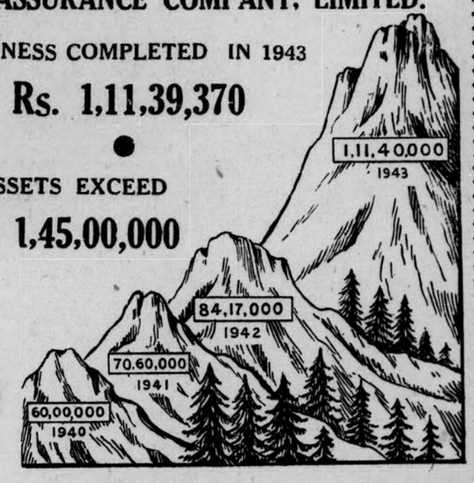


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WHAT PROBLEM?
IF FIVE MEN ATE A ROAST BEEF IN FIVE MINUTES, HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE TEN MEN TO EAT THE SAME ROAST BEEF?
SOME MEN DON'T EAT AS FAST AS OTHERS!
SEE! YOU DON'T KNOW! YOU CAN'T DO IT!
NEITHER CAN YOU! IT CAN'T BE DONE!
CAN'T BE DONE? WHY NOT?
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**Wanted: Musicians or a Dance** Band of five for Ballroom in U. P. Permanent job. Apply immediately with full terms and particulars. Box No. 4418, 'Bombay Chronicle.'

**Wanted immediately for a woollen** mill a dyeing master B.Sc. (Tech) with atleast 5 years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 8117, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a B.Com. for responsible** position in Office. Salary Rs. 100-10-150. Previous experience not essential. Only First or Second Class candidates need apply stating terms, to Karamchand Premchand Ltd., Post Box 23, Ahmedabad. (8150)

**Wanted—Persons desirous of earn**ing Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day, should write for free particulars, samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c/o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

**142. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

**Failed (Preliminary) Matriculates!** Pass Senior Cambridge (December) Examination. Mathematics, second language omissible. Oral Postal Training. Tutorial College, Dhobitalao, Bombay. (4351)

**WANTED BUNGALOW**

**Wanted a Decent Bungalow or** Building between Dadar and Matunga. Enquiry regarding price etc., please apply:—Box No. 4410, 'Bombay Chronicle." (4410)

**PLOTS FOR SALE**

**For Sale, Poona near corner Na**gar-Yeravda Road, a furlong beyond Yeravda Bazar, Plot measuring two acres and about nineteen gunthas. Rupee one and annas four per square foot. For details write Box No. 4417, "Bombay Chronicle."

**652. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED**

**Wanted ready reduced nickel ca**talyst or nickel formate. Please send particulars with quotations to Box No. 8187, "Bombay Chronicle."

**632. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE**

**For Sale—Disintegrator 1944 mo**del No. 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3½, 4. Gunmetal & C. I. Casting. Dutson Technical, Monghyr, E.I.R. 4415

**For Sale:—Newar, Tapes and Belts** Manufacturing Looms, Swivel motion complete latest design. Warping beam not required. Apply Box No. 4416, "Bombay Chronicle."

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

**WAR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT**

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the War Transport Department are contemplating the appointment of additional registered dealers, under the Motor Vehicle Spare Parts Control Order, 1943. Dealers wishing to be so appointed, who have been in the spare parts business from 1938 or earlier, and whose monthly imports or purchases amounted together to not less than Rs. 5,000|- on the average during the three years 1938-40, should apply to the undersigned furnishing purchase figures for each of the three years 1938-40, and information as to makes and kinds of parts mainly dealt in. If any applicant had purchased genuine Chevrolet or Ford parts from the authorised General Motors and Fords dealers during these years, the value of such purchases each year and names of authorised dealers from whom purchased should also be furnished.

Last date of receiving the application—'15th April 1944'.

Controller of Road Transport,
War Transport Department,
New Delhi.

New Delhi,
The 9th March, 1944.
(8154)

**MESSRS. ERICSON & RICHARDS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Marine Surveyors, Ship Valuers, Fire Loss Assessors and Compass Adjusters hitherto carried on at 32 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is being carried on under that style and name at the same address by Captain Herbert James Miller R.N.R. and Captain Joseph James Walmsley in partnership as from the 1st March, 1944.

Dated 17th March, 1944.

Messrs. EASTLEY LAM & CO.,
Jehangir Building,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Solicitors to
Messrs. Ericson & Richards.
(6180)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED**

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The India United Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1944, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Account upto 31st December, 1943.
(2) To declare a Dividend and a Bonus on Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect Directors who retain their Office until the General Meeting under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1944, to Wednesday, the 26th April, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AGARWAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1944.

NOTE:—The Dividend and Bonus, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable from Monday the 15th May, 1944, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 31st March, 1944, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such Shareholders.
(8179)

**NOTICE**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Naval Store Department:—

STENOGRAPHER—Rs. 125 x 5—180 plus Rs. 14 Dearness Allowance. Speed 120 WORDS P.M. SHORTHAND. 40|60 WORDS TYPING.

TYPISTS.—Rs. 59 x 3—80 Plus Rs. 14 Dearness Allowance, SPEED AT LEAST 40 WORDS PER MINUTE.

Apply in writing with copies of Testimonials to S.N.S.O., India, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay by 22|3|1944.
(8171)

**THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.**

To
The Shareholders of
The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (N.S.T.) on Saturday the 15th April, 1944, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as special Resolutions.

"That 8203 further shares of the Company of the face value of Rupees ten each be issued at a premium of Rupees fifteen per share:"

"That the said 8203 shares be offered in the first instance to the shareholders of the Company whose names are entered on the Register of Members on the 1st day of May, 1944, in proportion of two further shares to every one share held by the shareholders to such shareholders who may apply for the same within the date fixed by the Directors for the purpose;"

"That in case of the total applications for the said shares exceed 8203 shares, the Directors do give up pro rata to their holding amongst themselves the right of issue to them of the said shares to the extent of the excess of the shares applied for over the total of 8203 shares;"

"That the said further shares shall rank for dividend on the Company's profits for the year commencing from 1st July, 1944."

NOTE:—The consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

By Order of the Board,
J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager.
(8174)

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE GENERAL MANAGER invites tenders for the supply of Baskets cane large stiffened with hoop iron. Form obtainable from the Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 6-4-1944 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
(8132)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to the issue under the Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them).

# The Rohri Strawboard & Paper Mills,

**LIMITED**

(Incorporated in British India).

The Company has been formed inter alia, to take over, work and exploit a monopoly for the extraction of "Sar" grass in certain forests in the Province of Sind, granted to Messrs. M. P. Lalvani & Co., of Karachi, who have transferred it to the Company.

The Company has appointed Mr. John Sword, Manager and Chief Engineer, Star Paper Mills Ltd., as Consulting Engineer and he has undertaken to render all help and assistance in designing the machinery to be manufactured in India, in testing the machinery and in the erection of the Mill.

The Company hopes to have the Mill in production in ten to twelve months' time.

The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 9,00,000 and the Issued Capital is Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 50|- each, of which 5,331 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50|- each have already been subscribed for. Out of these, shares over one lakh of rupees have been taken up by the Managing Agents, Directors and their friends. The Coy. has received from the subscribers an aggregate sum of Rs. 35,970 as on the 19th of February, 1944, and further payments are coming in.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

1. MURLI KUNDANMAL RAMCHANDANI, Esq., Director. Mehar Electric Co., Merchant & Landlord, 30, Jamshed Quarter, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.
2. JHAMATMAL PANJUMAL LALWANI, Esq., Branch Manager, New India Assurance Co., Ltd. 38, The Mall, Lahore.
3. DEBI PROSAD MOOKERJEE, Esq., Engineer & Contractor, Queen's Road, Sukkur.
4. KHUBCHAND KUNDANMAL RAMCHANDANI, Esq., Landlord, Merchant, Zamindar and Film Distributor, Aroon Film Corporation, Bunder Road, Karachi.
5. BULCHAND KISHENCHAND Esq., Pleader & Merchant, 29, Kalijbeg Road, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.
6. RAMCHAND WADHUMAL MAHROTRI, Esq., Landlord & Zamindar, R. B. Wadhumal's House, Opp: Municipal Office Hyderabad (Sind).
7. BHAGWANDAS BULCHAND MALKANI Esq., Merchant, 29, Kalijbeg Road, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.
8. METHARAM PANJUMAL LALVANI, Esq., (Ex-officio) Merchant, Model Colony, Bunder Road, Extension, Karachi.

**MANAGING AGENTS:** Messrs. M. P. LALVANI & CO.

**THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS BUT AN ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY.**

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Karachi.

For further particulars please apply to Managing Agents Messrs. M. P. LALVANI & CO., Hassanally Building, Bunder Road, Karachi or from Messrs. U. S. DESAI, Share Brokers, Agha Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY**

**NOTICE**

THE FOLLOWING PLOTS will be put to public auction by the undersigned in his Office at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the dates mentioned against them:—

| Scheme | Estate or locality | Plot No | Approximate area in Sq. Yds. | User | Deposit payable Rs..... | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **MUNICIPAL LAND TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT** | | | | | | |
| Municipal land at DeLisle Road Over Bridge. | | Case M (With building) | 22 830 | Unrestricted | 3,000 | 29-3-44 |
| Do | | M | 23 197 | „ | 500 | „ |
| **EX-TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED** | | | | | | |
| 6, Sion Matunga | | 109-B (East) | 6778 | Factories & residences. | 3,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 270 (West) | 810 | Shops and residences | 1,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 271 „ | 810 | „ | 1,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 272 „ | 1000 | „ | 1,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 273 „ | 1077 | „ | 1,000 | „ |
| 52, WORLI | | 74 | 2097 | Residences | 1,000 | 30-2-44 |
| „ | „ | 82 | 1700 | „ | 1,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 82A | 1700 | „ | 1,000 | „ |
| 57, Sewri Wadala | | 209 (North) | 700 | Shops and Residences | 1,000 | „ |
| „ | „ | 97 „ | 687 | Residences | 500 | „ |
| „ | „ | 98 „ | 682 | „ | 500 | „ |
| „ | „ | 99 „ | 631 | „ | 500 | „ |
| „ | „ | 100 „ | 624 | „ | 500 | „ |

Parties desiring to bid at the auction will have, prior to the auction to deposit with the Municipality the amount mentioned against each plot. If payment is to be made by cheques they should be sent at least 3 days prior to the date of auction. No cheques will be accepted on the date of auction except from recognized Architects or Brokers. An unsuccessful bidder for a plot can avail himself of his deposit for bidding for the next plot. A successful bidder, however, will have to pay a fresh deposit before bidding for the next plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the approved bidder withdraws his bid.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to the plots to be sold or leased, together with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case.

The conditions of the sale as also of lease and other particulars can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day, except Saturday.

A. R. MANERIKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1944
8178

**UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY**
No. M. 3773 of 1944

CIRCULAR:

The following seating arrangements of candidates appearing at Dadar Centre for the Matriculation Examination, commencing on the 20th March, 1944, are hereby announced for the information of the said candidates:—

| PLACE OF EXAMINATION | SEAT NOS. | |
|---|---|---|
| KHALSA COLLEGE | 4567-4894 | Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages. |
| RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE | 4895-5586 | Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages. |
| PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE | 5587-6022 | Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages. |
| KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL & Nos. 32027, 32033, 32034 | 6023-6732 7338-7965 | Candidates offering SANSKRIT PERSIAN, FRENCH, LATIN, PALI, ARDHA-MAGADHI, ARABIC and PORTUGUESE as one of the two languages. |
| C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL | 6733-7337 | Candidates offering FRENCH as one of the two languages. |

A complete list of the candidates appearing at the Dadar Centre is kept at the Ramnarain Ruia College. At the remaining four places of the examination, a list of candidates appearing at the place for the examination is exhibited.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.

Bombay, 20th March, 1944.
8186

**G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS**

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the re-caning of OFFICE and STATION FURNITURE which should be submitted to the Dy. Transportation Superintendent "Telegraphs", Victoria Terminus Annexe, before 31-3-44. Full particulars may be obtained from the Officer-in-charge Transportation Workshops, G.I.P. Railway, Parel Road, Byculla.
(8149)

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 31st March, to 21st April, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March, 1944.
(4379)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Abdul Rehman Mohamed Yusuf, Siddick Sulaiman, and Haji Ibrahim Haji Abdulla, the present Trustees of Mama Hajiani Durgah and Mosque and Mahomed Hasham Sanatorium have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

ALL that piece of Fazandari land (now made freehold) with the building standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road in Bombay, admeasuring 218.5 Square Yards bearing Municipal B Ward No. 2907 and Street Nos. 134-38, 2-4, Collector's No. 3205, and C.S. No. 1557 of Mandvi Division and bounded on North by the property of Bai Fatmabai Haji Janmahomed on South by Old Nagpada Road on East by Nishanpada Road and West by the property of the Trustees of Jethabhai Wardhman Charitable Trust.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1944.

GULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8161)

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHONDU KONDAJI KHANDKE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant as the Karta of a joint Hindu family comprised of himself and two minor brothers Manohar and Gopinath, his two minor unmarried sisters Vimal and Trivemi and his mother Bai Gangabai widow of Kondaji Pandurang Khandke has contracted to sell the undermenticned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings, messuages, tenements and structures standing thereon, situate at Chowpatty on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,212 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the NORTH by the property of the Dady Charity Estate, on the SOUTH by the Walkeshwar Road, on the EAST by the property of Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and Ruttonji Rustomji Contractor and on the WEST by the property of F. J. Patell and which piece of land is known as Plot No. 2 of the Dady Sheth Charity Estate and forms a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, Collector's New No. 2131, 2197 and 3347, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/303 of Malabar Hill Division and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Taxes under D Ward No. 2477 (8) and Old Street Nos. 403 and 405 and New Street No. 32.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1944.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Attorneys for Purchaser.
8157

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIMANLAL B. PARIKH and CHANDULAL P. PARIKH both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure with the buildings standing thereon situate at Napean Sea Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 2854 and 6|9th sq. yds. bearing Collector's Old No. 30, New No. 16355, Old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 7198, Cadastral Survey No. 233 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3283, Street No. 91.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1944.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8166)

**NOTICE**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill the following temporary posts under the Plague Recrudescence Inquiry, conducted at the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay:

(1) One Typist Clerk with knowledge of accounts on Rs. 50|- p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5|2-90 with dearness allowance. Matriculates with sound knowledge of English and sufficient knowledge of typing need only apply. Graduates preferred.

(2) Two Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 50|- p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5|2-90 with dearness allowance. Matriculates with laboratory experience or undergraduates in Science need only apply.

(3) Two Laboratory Attendants on Rs. 40|- p.m. with dearness allowance. Matriculates with Mathematics will be preferred.

Applications stating name, caste, domicile, date of birth, qualifications and experience should reach the officer I|C Plague Recrudescence Inquiry c|o Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay, not later than 15th April, 1944.
(8183)

**THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**
Industrial Assurance Building,
Opposite Churchgate Station,
Fort, BOMBAY.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the holders of policies of Life Insurance issued by the Company will be held, at the Industrial Assurance Building, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1944, at 5 P.M. (N.S.T.) to elect two Directors under Section 48 (1) of the Insurance Act 1938.

All persons holding otherwise than as assignees, policies of life Insurance issued by the Company for a total sum including any bonuses that may have attached to them of not less than Rs. 3,000|- and having been in force for not less than three years at the time of election shall be eligible for election as Directors. The assignment of a policy, to the person who took out the policy shall not disqualify him for being eligible for election.

Applications are invited from eligible persons prepared to accept Office as directors. Such applications shall be sent by registered post to the Company's head office, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach it not less than two months before the date of the meeting. Such applications shall be made in the English language or in Gujarati or Marathi, and shall give the applicant's name and address and the numbers and amounts of the policies held.

A policy holder who desires to attend the meeting shall apply to the company for a certificate of admission, such application to reach the company not less than two months before the date of meeting. The company on being satisfied that the applicant holds a policy of life insurance issued by the company, not less than six months before the date of election, shall issue a certificate at least one month before the date of the meeting. Such certificate shall if applied for by post be sent only to the address of the policyholder and if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A certificate of admission shall not be transferable. No policyholder shall be admitted to the meeting unless he produces the certificate of admission granted to him by the company.

J. C. SETALVAD,
Managing Director.
(8177)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**PROCLAMATION**

BOMBAY TO WIT:—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Second Sessions of 1944 of Oyer and Tarminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1944 at 10-45 O'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeaours and Offences committed within its Jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette Part II at page 199, dated 9th March, 1944.)

Dated this 18th March, 1944.

SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
8184

## LEGAL NOTICES

**NOTICE OF SALE**

BABUBHAI, alias SHIVLAL JHAVERBHAI GODIWALA, of Bombay, residing at Bandra, has contracted for absolute sale of the undermentioned property, situate at Malad to my client. Any person claiming or having any right, title or interest, claim or demand of any nature whatsoever against or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at his Office at 1st Floor, Jermahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with building or dwelling house well, etc., standing thereon, situate at Malad, admeasuring 1815 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger plot bearing Final Plot No. 28 of the Malad Town Planning Scheme No. 1 and the Notified Area Committee New No. 25 A Sec. E and which property is known by the name of "Shanti Niketan" and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the open plot of Land of Shamjibhai Ghaswalla and partly by the property of Daftary Solicitor; on or towards the East also by the open piece of Land of Shamjibhai Ghaswala; on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Kapadia and on or towards the West partly by the 14 feet wide way leading to the main road and partly by the property of Daftary Solicitor.

Dated this, 18th day of March, 1944.

D. J. NANAVATI,
Purchaser's Advocate.
(8170)

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJI MULJI, MOWJI NULJI and CHARANDAS VITHALDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the present Trustees of the Trusts created by the Indenture of Settlement, dated 23rd December, 1920, by Carsondas Natha of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kazi Syed Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 346 and 1|3rd Sq. yds. and bearing Collector's Old No. 700, New Nos. 3161, 3175, 3177 and 3181, Old Survey No. 106|192, New Survey Nos. 2727, 2727, 2727 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|967 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1451, Street Nos. 225 to 231.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1944.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8167)

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.